

Our Daily Bread

Sliced Thin by The Editor

Alex. H. Washburn

THIS is a big moment in the history of Hempstead county—as Hope's municipal plant brings electric light and power to rural householders.

For whatever part your paper has had in helping arouse rural and city people so this project might be realized, we need only say that the prime purpose of a newspaper is make citizens dissatisfied—if by making them dissatisfied we can stir them to constructive action.

It has been argued against the case for rural electrification that it was not financially practical—an argument which this newspaper has studiously ignored.

We no longer live in a day when it can be said that certain things belong to townspeople—and to townspeople alone. All-weather roads are nowadays just as much a part of country life as of town life. And the man who lives in the country and demands roads that an automobile can get over has an equal right to demand electric power, if he is willing to pay anything at all for it.

Critics Say That Greenbelt Houses Cost \$16,000 Each

Rap "Low-Cost Housing" Venture as "High-Cost Romanticism"

VENTURE DEFENDED

Labor Going Into It for Relief Purposes Was 70% of Total Cost

This is the second of three stories on the nation's first federal housing project, and one of the most debated of all recent government projects.

By ALFRED FRIENDLY

NEA Service Correspondent
WASHINGTON—Greenbelt may be one of America's most charming little cities, in appearance, but its critics are beyond number and they have two bitter complaints to make.

First they charge that the cost of this experimental city which Rexford Guy Tugwell started is outrageous, that the whole thing was built wastefully and heedlessly, and that the idea back of it is impractical and dreamily romantic.

Second, they assert that Greenbelt is a direct step toward Communism, a species of unfair competition with private industry, and an inequitable and unjustified subsidy to a tiny group in the national population.

High "Low-Cost" Housing
In short, an anti-New Dealer is apt to take Greenbelt—on both counts—as the epitome of everything that is wrong with the New Deal.

As to the cost, the critics remark that while Greenbelt's 885 families are undoubtedly well housed, the entire project has cost Uncle Sam \$14,227,000—which figures out to better than \$16,000 per house, an incredible sum for "low cost" housing.

Furthermore, the estimated annual

(Continued on Page Three)

Woman Is Killed in Wreck at Prescott

Mrs. Grace Maroney of Akron, Ohio, Meets Death as Car Leaves Road

PRESCOTT, Ark.—Mrs. Grace Maroney, wife of J. C. Maroney of Akron, Ohio, was instantly killed near here on Highway 67 about 7 o'clock Saturday morning when the car in which she was riding skidded on the pavement and overturned.

Mrs. Maroney was riding with J. V. Harstock of San Antonio, Texas, and the two were headed for that city to visit relatives. Mr. Harstock was not injured.

The accident occurred just outside the city limits near the Garland creek bridge. It was reported that the car, pulling a trailer, started skidding on the wet pavement and when Mr. Harstock applied the brakes the car slid off the dump and overturned.

Mrs. Maroney was thrown from the car and the car fell on her, it was reported. Her death was said to have been caused by a deep gash across the forehead and face. Both the car and trailer were badly damaged.

Relatives of both the people were notified immediately by Sheriff Brad Bright.

146 Meet Death on the Highways

Train Hits Truckload of People—Death Totals by States

By the Associated Press
At least 146 persons met violent death in automobile accidents on the nation's streets and highways over the week-end.

A speeding passenger train struck a truck filled with passengers on a Sunday outing near Montgomery, W. Va., seven persons, including a mother and father of four children, were killed.

Accident deaths by states during the week-end included: Arkansas 1, California 3, Colorado 4, Connecticut 2, Florida 4, Georgia 6, Illinois 3, Indiana 5, Iowa 1, Kansas 2, Kentucky 3, Louisiana 2, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 12, Minnesota 6, Mississippi 3, Missouri 2, Montana 1, Nebraska 6, New York 4, North Carolina 3, Ohio 13, Oklahoma 2, Oregon 3, Pennsylvania 11, Tennessee 2, Texas 13, Utah 1, Virginia 1, Washington 3, West Virginia 8, Wisconsin 2, Wyoming 1.

We in the United States like to think of ourselves as topping the civilization of the world. But ours is a spotty civilization at best. We have more miles of electric line than any nation—but we have less of it on the farm than almost any other people. The way we Americans frequently handle "civilization" is to move where civilization is, instead of bringing civilization to where we are. . . . That's why, for the whole history of our industrial growth, we have lost population from our farms and gained unhealthy in the cities.

X X X
If it seems radical to you that a municipal plant should thrust its lines out through sparsely-settled rural territory, glance over this analysis of world electrification, and understand that you are sadly misinformed about some aspects of American "progress" . . . I quote as follows:

"In comparison with many countries, America is backward in making electricity available to its farmers. In the United States only about one farm in nine has electricity provided by central-station service. In many other countries electricity is much more generally available in rural districts.

"Holland can claim an almost complete electrification of its farms. The rural districts are served from publicly owned plants, some in provincial, others in municipal ownership. Germany reports a 90 percent farm electrification and of its total number of farms over 1 1/4 acres, 33 percent are equipped with electric motors. Sweden's agricultural area is 50 percent electrified. Publicly owned plants in Sweden have been very active in making electricity available to cooperative which distribute energy to farmers. The southern part of Ontario, in which almost 90 percent of the provincial population lives, has reached a 77 percent farm electrification. Ontario as a whole shows a farm electrification of 15 percent. The farms are served by the publicly owned Hydro-Electric Power Commission, which has established 171 Rural Power Districts.

"Although the rural population of most of these countries is more congested than that of the United States, making electrification easier and cheaper, the standard of living generally in our country is higher than those abroad and the American farmer should share in the relative American prosperity and high standard of living."

X X X
And so Hope's municipal plant this Wednesday is taking electric power to the farm.

We will celebrate it for the important event that it really is. And finally, it goes down in the book as a example of co-operation between town and country which gives the lie to the tradition that there has to be enmity between the two.

Each has something the other has not. In this case, Hope has electric generators and the farms have potential consumers. Common sense has brought the two together.

Chicagoan Taken by Kidnapers Gang

Small-Time Hoodlums Suspected as 'G' Men Are Called Into Case

BULLETIN
CHICAGO.—(P)—Fear that Charles Ross had died at the hands of kidnapers increased Monday as the hours passed without word from the retired manufacturer or his abductors. Captain Daniel Gilbert, state's attorney, and his police theorized that the 72-year-old victim might have died of shock since he was carried off Saturday night.

'CHICAGO.—(P)—Charles C. Ross, 71, retired greeting card manufacturer, was abducted Saturday night while driving home from a dinner engagement with his former secretary, police were told Sunday by Ross' companion, Miss Florence Friehaga, 45.

Capt. Daniel Gilbert of the state's attorney's police said he was awaiting word from the reported abductors before planning a course of action. He expressed the opinion that small-time hoodlums may have been responsible. Federal Bureau of Investigation agents were reported called in on the case, but declined to comment.

Miss Friehaga, described by Mrs. Ross as a "fine woman" and a "friend

(Continued on Page Three)

A Thought

Words are like leaves; and where they most abound, much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.
—Pope.

New Prosecution Procedure Upheld by Supreme Court

Filing Information, Without Grand Jury Action, Is Held Valid

TWO CASES AFFIRMED

State Court Also Upholds Repealer on Restricted Jury Service

LITTLE ROCK.—(P)—The Arkansas Supreme Court upheld Monday the section of constitutional amendment No. 22 adopted at the 1936 general election to permit prosecution by information without a grand jury indictment.

It also declared constitutional the section of the state's new criminal code which repeals the statute limiting jury service to once in two years. Chief Justice Griffin Smith declared prosecution by information did not deprive an accused person of the rights guaranteed by the federal constitution.

The amendment was upheld in two cases, both of whom were affirmed. One was that of Foster Penton, negro, sentenced to death in Miller circuit court for the ax-slaying last December of Charlie Block near Garland City. The other was that of Ran Deatheridge, Norfolk marshal, given one year for manslaughter in the slaying last December of Emory Cunningham, jail prisoner.

City Budgets for Balance of Year

Expense Set at \$38,710 With Operating Surplus of \$690 Forecast

The City of Hope's proposed budget for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1939, was made public Monday by Mayor Albert Graves.

Proposed salaries and expenses were set at \$38,710, leaving a margin of \$690. It was estimated that total revenues would bring in \$39,400.

The proposed budget:

| Administrative | \$7,740 | \$ 725 |
|------------------------------|----------|--------|
| Police Dept. | 9,180 | 1,455 |
| Fire Dept. | 4,800 | 950 |
| Street Dept. | 6,250 | 1,600 |
| Street Equipment (wagon) | | 100 |
| Finance | | 850 |
| Cemetery Assn. | | 300 |
| Parks Com. | | 600 |
| Relief and Charity Rents | | |
| Hospital Assn. | | 1,500 |
| Cooler for City Hall | | 250 |
| Lawn Mower, Power driven | | 150 |
| Office Furniture | | 200 |
| Police Car (trade in) | | 400 |
| Fire and Hose | | 600 |
| Ordinance | | 50 |
| Miscellaneous and unforeseen | | 1,000 |
| Total expense | \$10,740 | |
| Total salaries | 27,970 | |
| Total expenditures | \$38,710 | |
| Margin | 690 | |

\$39,400

Estimated Receipts

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Taxes from county | \$ 6,500 |
| Land redemption | 700 |
| Corporation and liquor | 2,700 |
| Tax on Telephone and Telephone poles | 200 |
| Fines | 2,500 |
| Auto Tags | 1,800 |
| Hauling trash | 1,000 |
| Water & Light | 24,000 |
| | \$39,400 |

CRANIUM CRACKERS

- Which of these foods was known in Europe before the discovery of America?
tomatoes potatoes
corn
tobacco
- Traveling straight east from Manila, Philippine Islands, you would arrive closest to:
Seattle San Francisco
Lima Peru Los Angeles
Mexico City, Mexico
- You might guess this. Togu is:
a Roman gown
an Indian grain
an Asiatic camel
an African country.
- How many senators and representatives in Congress? One of the following numbers is correct:
323 670 531 212 496
- A mother is now seven times as old as her daughter. In four years the mother will be four times as old as the daughter. How old is the daughter now?
Answers on Classified Page

WEATHER.

Arkansas—Fair and warmer in west and north portions Monday night; Tuesday partly cloudy and warmer.

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HOPE, ARKANSAS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1937

PRICE 5c COPY

ELECTRIC OPEN HOUSE

You are invited to attend the
ELECTRICAL and RADIO SHOW



Entire County Is Invited to Hope's Spring Hill Party

Electric Show Wednesday Afternoon—Dedication Wednesday Night

A FREE BARBECUE

City Barbecue to Be Served on Spring Hill School Grounds, 5:30

All Hempstead county is invited to the City of Hope's rural electrification party at Spring Hill school Wednesday, September 29.

While the event is being held at Spring Hill, it really belongs to all the people along the new rural line constructed by the Hope municipal plant. Spring Hill was chosen for the celebration because it is at the southern terminus of the line.

Hope offered the "open house" and dedication party to Spring Hill, and Spring Hill accepted, granting the use of the school-house there for Wednesday afternoon and night.

But the city expects prospective electric consumers and others from the territory near Emmet, Rocky Mound, Alton CCC camp, and all points served by the municipal line to attend as well as the people immediately adjacent to Spring Hill.

Wednesday's celebration will get under way shortly after noon when electric and merchandising booths will be open to the public in Spring Hill school-house.

Sales staffs and lecturers will be on hand to explain the latest in electric appliances and the power lines running north to the edge of Emmet, on the Hempstead-Nevada county line, southeast to Shover Springs and beyond; south to Spring Hill—and the city has an option on the Arkansas Power & Light Co. line which serves DeAnn south to within a mile of Hope.

The Rural Rates
The rural residential rate is:
One dollar and 10 cents per month for first 500 watts standby service charge, plus 5.8 cents per KWH used.

The commercial rate:
Fifty cents per month for each extra 500 watts, plus 5.8 cents per KWH for first 200 KWH.

Five cents per KWH for next 800 KWH.
Three cents per KWH for next 1,000 KWH.

Co-operating with city officials in Wednesday's party are the members of the Spring Hill school board: E. E. Phillips, President; R. A. Johnson, secretary; J. A. Smith, W. E. Money and Rufus Anderson.

Introduction of Mayor Albert Graves of Hope, chairman, by the Rev. Mr. Crain.

Community singing, led by John Kent, Hope Route One.

History of Spring Hill, by Frank J. Hill, native son.

Musical number, from Spring Hill.

Story of Hope's Municipal Plant, and of Rural Electrification, by Mayor Graves.

Jim Taylor quartet, of Hope.

Speeches by members of State Utilities Commission: Tom Fitzhugh, chairman; H. W. Blalock and Max A. Mehlburger.

Community singing.

W. G. Givens, Westinghouse electrical appliance lecturer.

A General Electric lecturer, to be announced.

Speech by County Judge Frank Rider.

Conclusion.

Cotton

NEW ORLEANS.—(P)—October cotton opened Monday at 8.42 and closed at 8.41-43.

Russia Sharpens Tone Toward Japs

Japanese Submarine Alleged to Have Sunk Chinese Fishermen

MOSCOW, Russia.—(P)—The Soviet government sharpened its tone toward Japan Monday with a stern warning against "lawless" bombardment of Nanking in what was believed to be a response to a Chinese appeal for aid against Japanese attacks.

Fishing Fleet Is Sunk
HONGKONG, British Crown Colony.—(P)—Te survivors declared Monday that 300 men, women and children were killed when a Japanese submarine sank a fleet of Chinese fishing junks off Cheelungkau Point on the South China coast.

Some of the junks were understood to be sailing under British registry. Authorities at this British naval base have started an investigation.

Isbell Is Rumored as Opponent of Milwee

DE QUEEN, Ark.—(P)—Former Circuit Judge B. E. Isbell said Monday he was being solicited to make the race for Ninth circuit judge against Minor Milwee. "I do not have any statement to make now regarding my plans," he said.

Court Issue Holds Eyes of the Bar

Reed and Stinchfield Blast Roosevelt for Attack on Court

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—(P)—The supreme court fight swept to the fore Monday as the outstanding theme of the American Bar association convention, two noted lawyers declaring that the court was threatened with serious impairment, and even destruction.

Former Senator James A. Reed greeted the delegates as "protagonists of the constitution" and said destruction of the court would mean the death of constitutional liberty.

Frederick Stinchfield, of Minneapolis, Minn., president of the bar association, said the Roosevelt administration's apparent determination is to "destroy the court as it is known today, and the people of our nation may have to choose between the president and the lawyers of the United States."

President Blasted

'KANSAS CITY.—(P)—Frederick H. Stinchfield, president of the American Bar Association, said Sunday that the Roosevelt administration apparently is determined "to destroy the Supreme Court of the United States as we have heretofore known that court."

He asserted that an "unequal" struggle is impending between the president and the lawyers of the United States.

(Continued on Page Three)

Dedication Program at Spring Hill School-House Wednesday

5:30 p. m.—Free barbecue on school grounds.

6—Concert by Hope Boys Band (bandboys will meet at 5 p. m. at First Baptist church, Hope, and will be taken to Spring Hill by Hope school buses.

7—Dedication program opens with invocation by the Rev. R. A. Crain of Spring Hill.

Introduction of Mayor Albert Graves of Hope, chairman, by the Rev. Mr. Crain.

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Conclusion.

Texan Is Seeking a Long-Lost Aunt

Would Locate Mrs. Georgia Ann Roby Humble, Formerly of Hope

Mrs. Charles S. Uhl of Dallas, Texas, appealed to The Star Monday for information about her aunt, Mrs. Georgia Ann Roby Humble, a former resident of Hope.

Mrs. Uhl said that she had not heard from Mrs. Humble since 1904. She said that Mrs. Humble was the former Miss Georgia Ann Balch, a native of Mansfield, Texas, who came to Hope about 1890 and married a Mr. Humble here.

The couple is believed to have lived in or near Hope until 1904, when communication between aunt and niece was broken. Any information about Mrs. Humble should be sent to Mrs. Charles S. Uhl, Route One, Box 527, Dallas, Texas.

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O Justice, Deliver Thy Herald From False Report!
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Average Citizen Pays as Unions Squabble

NO ONE who has the interests of organized labor at heart can fail to hope devoutly that the rival factions in the field of labor will patch up their guerilla war with each other before the cause which they both represent is irreparably damaged.
Already the ordinary citizen is getting more than a little tired of hearing about the bitter fight between C. I. O. and A. F. of L. And when that fight begins to hit him where he lives—as it is starting to do on a wholesale basis, here and there—he is apt to express his irritation in away that organized labor will find extremely inconvenient.
A stand-out example of this sort of thing is now in evidence on the Pacific coast.
The Pacific Coast Teamsters' Union, a militant A. F. of L. outfit, is waging a last-ditch war with the C. I. O.'s equally militant longshoremen and warehousemen. The row started when the Longshoremen's Union organized the previously unorganized warehousemen. Immediately the Teamsters' Union claimed jurisdiction over these new recruits, and the war began.

Now a war between two rival unions is not a mere matter of speeches, proselytizing and argumentative statements. It is fought with the most effective weapons available—and direct-action people like teamsters and longshoremen can think of some pretty effective ones when they put their minds on it.

So today we find the Teamsters' Union clamping an embargo on San Francisco Bay ports and refusing to move cargoes unloaded by the Longshoremen's Union. A ship comes in and docks. The Longshoremen promptly unload it. But—except for perishables, government orders, ship stores, passengers' baggage and mail—the unloaded freight remains on the wharf. The teamsters will not move a pound of it; neither will they take any export cargoes down to the docks where it can be loaded.

In retaliation, the longshoremen threaten to start moving some of this freight themselves. If they do, say the teamsters, the embargo will be extended all up and down the coast; it may even spread to Atlantic coast ports.

Consider, now, where this puts the innocent bystander. Let us suppose that you are a San Francisco business man obliged to import merchandise by water. You may have the best will in the world toward organized labor. You may be scrupulous about dealing with the unions in your own shop.

But this fight leaves you hamstrung. You are in as bad a fix as you would be if you yourself were fighting labor. You have not the faintest interest in the quarrel—yet you are paying for the war.

This sort of thing does labor incalculable damage. If it goes on long enough, it is almost certain to start a public reaction that will leave labor back where it was in the mid-twenties, with all the great gains of recent years canceled.

Menacing of CCC Cut

ON OCTOBER 1 the Civilian Conservation Corps will abandon nearly 250 of its camps, reducing the number to the lowest level since the corps organized in 1933. The number of enrollees will fall below 200,000 for the first time—although new enrollments will quickly bring it far above that figure.


The history of this corps, when it is finally written, will be one of the most interesting and revealing of all commentaries on our attempt to end the depression. It gave some hundreds of thousands of young men the break they had been looking for—jobs, incomes, the feeling that the country could, after all, use their services; it got an enormous amount of useful work done, and it put our woodland and soil resources in better shape than they had been in for decades.

Altogether, the CCC has been a useful institution, and the fact that it is beginning to shrink simply mirrors the fact that the emergency which called it into being is no longer so pressing.

The Family Doctor
U. S. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
By DR. MORRIS FISHEIN
Editor, Journal of the American Medical Association, and of Hygiene, the Health Magazine.

Avoiding Repeated Flesh Irritations Believed a Way of Pre-venting Cancer

This is the eighth in a series of articles by Dr. Morris Fishbein in which he discusses medical knowledge of cancer, its causes, prevention and cure.
(No. 329)
It is apparent that the one factor which seems to be certain in the cause of cancer is the repeated irritation of the skin or of the lining of the intestines by various agents.
One investigator proved that cancers could be caused to form on the skin of the rat by rubbing vigorously into the skin preparations of tar, soot, lubricating oils or various chemicals.
Various types of cancer associated with irritation have been discovered. Sometimes a cancer appears where a sharp tooth or ill-fitting set of dental plates continuously rubbed the cheek or tongue.
Cancer is frequently seen on the lip where a hot pipe stem regularly irritates the skin. Cancers also have been seen on the lips of people who smoke cigarettes which stick to the lip and are roughly pulled off.
The average person thinks of a cancer as a horrible sore or a tremendous growth. That is because cancer is too frequently neglected until it has reached a serious stage. In the earliest stages, cancer is a tiny spot or just a

The Mediterranean


Your Children
By Olive Roberts Barton
Child Wisdom Begins With Sensible Fears
Growing Up Too Fast
Three times in the past week, parents have come to me in distress, over their growing boys. The age, interestingly enough, varies little, and is usually about fourteen or fifteen years. Why, these mothers ask, are their erst-

OUT OF THE NIGHT
BY MARION WHITE
Copyright, 1937, NEA Service, Inc.
CAST OF CHARACTERS
FRISCILLA PIERCE—heroine, young woman attorney.
AMY KERR—Cilly's roommate and murderer's victim.
JIM KERR—Cilly's fiancé.
HARRY HUTCHINS—Amy's strange visitor.
SERGEANT DOLAN—officer assigned to solve the murder of Amy Kerr.
Yesterday: Harvey Ames, Amy's employer, is shockingly distressed at the news of Amy's death. His actions arouse Cilly's suspicion.

CHAPTER XI
MR. CROWELL was unusually solicitous when Cilly explained the tragic affair to him.
"Don't worry about the office, Miss Pierce," he ordered, gently. "I'm sorry about the Harvey case, because I particularly wanted you to handle it. But this is a terrible situation. Don't try to come in for the balance of the week. And if you feel in need of any legal back-up, remember that we'll stand behind you. Don't let the police frighten you."
Leaving his office, Cilly felt stronger than she had in the past 12 hours. With the backing of a law firm as capable and as respected as Crowell and Burns, she lost some of that first dread she had of the circumstantial evidence which was closing in around Jim. Telephone, Miss Pierce, the operator called, as Cilly passed the switchboard.
"Who is it, Betty?"
"Mr. Hutchins."
"All right. Put him on."
In her own office, she took up the phone. Harry's voice, loud and strident, came over the wire. "I've been trying to get you at home, Priscilla," he said. "I'm just about broken up by the news. Can I help in any way—with the funeral, perhaps?"
"Thank you, Harry," Cilly replied quietly. "There's really nothing more to be done. Funeral services will be tomorrow at 2 o'clock at the Greenwood Funeral Home in Flatbush."
"I'll be there, of course. In the meantime, there are some things I'd like to talk over with you. Will you have dinner with me tonight?"
Cilly didn't feel equal to dining with Harry Hutchins.
"I'd rather not go out to dinner tonight," she told him. "But I'll be home about 5, if you care to drop in for a few minutes."
"Fine. I'll be out shortly after 5."
Cilly was home only a few minutes when Harry Hutchins arrived. He had obviously stopped at the florist's, for he carried an enormous bouquet—a gay colorful array of flowers.

Svelte, Amiable 'Queen' of Italian Cinema Already Is Making Conquest in Hollywood

HOLLYWOOD.—Another immigrant girl, with all her portable belongings done up in 28 pieces of luggage, has come to the Land of Opportunity to labor in a factory where they make movies.
Her name is Inez Sanpietro, but she's on the Paramount payroll as Isa Miranda.
If you have been to Italy lately you'll know that Isa Miranda is that country's greatest screen star. Or was.
I can't imagine why Mussolini ever allowed her to leave. Surely he doesn't think we're going to send him Shirley Temple.
Anyway Signorina Miranda is here, along with her plump manager and her plump poodle. None of the three understands more than a very little English. The poodle—named Chico, although it looks like Harpo—speaks with the least accent.
The actress reminds you of an anime and amiable Marlene Dietrich. She has nice eyes and golden hair and the sort of lean, mobile face that photographs like a million dollars (or 20,000,000 lira, at the current rate of exchange).
Her figure is slim, perhaps too slim. Apparently she has been told that Hollywood people subsist solely on lettuce and fan mail, because she still is dieting rigorously and speaks wistfully of her skill at cooking spaghetti.
Her manager bristles at the mere mention of spaghetti, and growls something which you know is a warning that she mustn't touch any.



Isa Miranda
Mussolini's unofficial ambassador extraordinary to the United States is Isa Miranda, above, who is in Hollywood to provide American fans with the kind of film fare that made her the toast of the continent.

Hard Climb to Fame
I was the first Hollywood correspondent to interview Miss Miranda, and a couple of years from now I may be looking back with astonishment on the experience.
She was friendly and gracious and very eager to please, and was impatient only with herself because she did not speak better the English. Frequently we'd look up words in an English-Italian dictionary to make ourselves understood.

If training and background have anything to do with it, the star will not soon go high-hat in Hollywood. She has had a tough time of it.
Her father was a street car conductor in Milan. She had to go to work at 10, as errand girl for a dressmaker. The job paid one lira (5c) a day. Later she worked in a box factory and a handbag factory. At 15 she was a model.

Modeling was better. She saved enough to go to night school and learn typing and bookkeeping. In 1932, as head typist in the office of a publishing company, she saved enough to attend the Academy of Dramatic Art. Her work there won her an acting contract, but at miserable pay.
Meanwhile she had sent some of her photographs to film companies. She began to get extra parts at 54 lira a day, and soon won the leading role in

a picture called "Darkness."
But it was a very poor little picture, and it sent Miss Miranda back to a stereographic job in a law office.

About that time, in 1934, a nationwide search was begun for a perfect type of modern Italian beauty to appear in "Everybody's Wife." There were 1000 applicants. Isa Miranda won the part.

No Night Clubber
"Everybody's Wife" was a fine picture, with fine direction. The actress zoomed to prominence. All Italy talked of her. She went from one success to another, among them being "Red Passport," about an emigrant girl who went to America.
She learned German and made two pictures in Berlin. She learned French, and her last film, made in Paris, co-starred her with Fernand Gravet.

"Two months ago," she said, "I speak no English. In two months after today you come to see me and I will speak English very well."

I believe her. So does Paramount, which will see that she studies diligently for a while before giving her any acting to do. "The best thing she says now is 'Okay-dokey!'"
She thought up her name, which is pronounced Ee-sa (not Eye-sa). "Miranda," she said, is good in Italian, French and Spanish, and she hopes it will be good in English. She knows no one in Hollywood, but likes the country because it is a little like Italia. She is looking for a little house with a garden.

"Ever in my life," she said, "I have loved only my home and my work. Never a night club, never a party. I am—how you say?—esserieus."

mission of the muscles. And the muscles. And the muscles are lazier about lengthening themselves. The result is a peculiar state of affairs, for we have the muscles trying to reach the ends of the long bones and stretching too tight to do it. Result, nervous tension. Not pain, for growing pains are all out of style, and we never heard of them any more. In fact, I wonder if nature does not administer in her mysterious way some kind of soporific to these weary lads, to still any hurt that may result from her own mistakes, such as making bones grow fast and then remembering that muscles have to catch up.

The lad in such a fix has too much to contend with. He is handicapped with a body that irks him. He is expected to be mature and sensible and to do hard jobs, when all the time he is just the same little Harry or Bill who was playing marbles or flying a kite a few months ago. He is torn with inner conflict, and at the same time so sensitive that he is suspicious of everybody. He wants to play with the kids but at the same time is ashamed, and pretends to a common ground with older fellows. He wants to sleep, and sleep and sleep some more. He eats enough to turn the scale, but he is not obliging because he finds escape, in general, the easiest "out."

Needs Happy Home Life
In short, he wants only two things, not three. Not to be fussed over or talked out; to be let alone and try to find his way in his own wilderness; and lots of loving. He won't return caresses, because he is ashamed. But he needs all the love and patience at his parents' command.
I give you the fast grower. His to be understood and helped. He will come out of his chrysalis and dry his wings. He will adjust himself in a couple of years, or less. He won't be cross. He will be a real man in possession of himself. Wait. Give him rope but not enough to hang himself. He is fair bait for the wrong kind of friends. Watch him and make his home happy.

A Book a Day
By Bruce Catton
The Brighter Side of Chinese Life.
While the air is heavy with news of Chinese bombs, it is refreshing to read Carl Crow's account of some lighter and brighter sides of Chinese life—"400 Million Customers" (Harper, \$3). Mr. Crow has managed an American advertising agency in Shanghai for 22 years. His great good humor and tolerance make him an excellent person to describe the enigmatic, seemingly ingenious yet often ingenious Chinese. He knows Chinese business men best—from office boy up—but as advertising touches upon many phases of living, a pretty well-rounded picture of life in Shanghai comes out in this series of entertaining experiences.

FLAPPER FANNY
By Sylvia
COPR. 1937 BY NEA SERVICE, INC. U. S. REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

4-27
"But Fanny, I won't know anybody at the dance except George."
"Well, it's better to be stuck with a partner than to be alone."

MIND Your MANNERS

Test your knowledge of correct social usage by answering the following questions, then checking against the authoritative answers below:
1. Is it correct to put an elbow on the table while eating?
2. May one put one elbow on the table when not eating?
3. Is it permissible to stack a used plate or two in order to make more room on the table?
4. Is "butter spreader" a correct term for a butter knife?
5. Should one put butter on a biscuit with a fork?
You wish to eat a dry cereal in biscuit form—
(a) Break the biscuit with your fingers?
(b) Wait until it is softened with cream and can be spooned?
(c) Use a knife to separate it?
Answers
1. No.
2. Yes, especially in a restaurant where it is necessary to learn forward to hear.
3. No.
4. No.
5. No.
Best "What Would You Do" solution—either (a) or (b).
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FLAPPER FANNY
By Sylvia
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Society

Mrs. Sid Henry

TELEPHONE 321

Autumn
As the Autumn of life is half as lovely
As the Autumn of earth, we shall not
grieve
For the vanished days of a rapturous
spring
Nor for one moment's reprieve.
I have loved the snows of hawthorne
and plum
That rivalled the frosty flake's mystic
designs,
But what of a world in crimson and
gold
With wild grapes spilling their pur-
ple wine?
And if winter should come, I am con-
tent
To leave my life in the hands of a God
Whose mind could conceive the Autumn
of earth.
And star it with asters and golden-
rod.
—Selected.

Mrs. A. L. Severance of Durant, Okla., arrived Sunday evening for a visit with her sister, Mrs. J. T. West and niece, Miss Hattie Anne Feild.

The Brookwood P. A. will hold its initial meeting of the school year at 3:30 Wednesday afternoon at the Brookwood school. All mothers are urged to be present as important business will be discussed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pritchard has returned from a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Carter and Mr. Carter in Monroe, La. Friends will be glad to know that Mrs. Carter is improving from injuries recently sustained in an automobile accident at Monroe, La.

Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Bair of Texarkana were Sunday guests of relatives and friends in the city.

Miss Katie McDaniel spent Monday visiting in Texarkana.

Willis Garrett Smith of Henderson State Teachers' college, Arkadelphia, spent the week-end with home folks.

Miss Ethel Robertson has returned from New York city where she attended the National Beauty school.

Mrs. John McGill has returned to Little Rock after a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Middlebrooks.

The Hugh Smiths had as Sunday guest, W. R. Felker of Rogers, Ark.

An attendance of seventy-one was recorded for the All-Day Mission Study and Personal Service Institute held in this city on Friday at the

SAEGER

Doors 7 p. m. Shows 7:15

The magic wonder of her charm that captivated the world in "3 Smart Girls!" ... that's—

DEANNA DUBBIN
—in—
"100 MEN & A GIRL"

Perfect entertainment

RIALTO

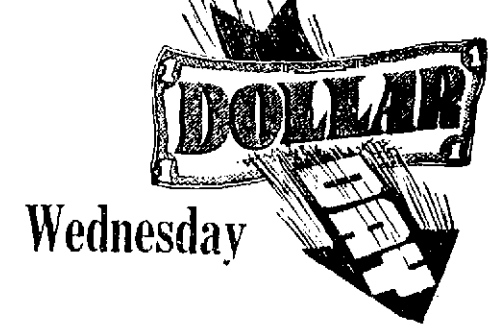
Doors 7 p. m. Shows 7:15

Jane out where the West begins—only she begins where the West leaves off!

JANE WITHERS
The "holy-terror" of the screen in—

"WILD & WOOLLY"

Congratulations Hempstead County on Your New Electrical Project.



Wednesday Thursday

Here is our big End of the Month Dollar Day featuring many of your needs for early fall wear.

COTTON FROCKS \$1.00
COTTON SMOCKS \$1.00
LINEN BLOUSES \$1.00

Ladies' Specialty Shop

Critics Say That

(Continued from Page One)

return to the government out of surplus revenue—\$50,000—is less than half of 1 per cent on the investment; not even interest, much less amortization. And they add, even if an interest subsidy were granted, it would take the ludicrous total of 237 years to repay the cost.

These, then, are the complaints. How are they answered by officials of the Farm Security Administration, in charge of the project?

Why It Was High
First, as to high cost. The officials admit that the cost was high; but they assert that special circumstances made this inevitable.

In the fall of 1935, when the Federal Transient Program was ended, outside sources insisted that this project immediately provide work for 1000 Washington transients.

This meant, first, rushing plans from table to field before the entire project was charted, with the result that changes had to be made later and much work had to be scrapped and done over.

It meant, secondly, that relief labor—generally conceded to be only semi-efficient—had to be used. Labor costs in Greenbelt, for instance, totaled almost 70 per cent of the whole, as against the private contractor's customary 45 per cent.

For these reasons, Greenbelt accountants feel justified in charging off about \$5,000,000 of the project's cost as excess labor costs—really a relief expenditure chargeable against the nation as a whole, and not properly an assessment against future Greenbelt residents.

Couldn't Lay Off Labor
There were other factors to increase the cost, too. The government had to pay more for land, just because it was a government, than a private contractor would; it is agreed, in the same way it was subject to delays in the filling and delivering of orders which resulted in wastage of labor—and the government could not lay off the relief labor at such times.

In addition, Greenbelt's builders say that even without making these deductions, the houses actually cost \$5,500 apiece, and that it is a gross distortion to put the figure at \$16,000. For besides dwellings, there were built business center structures, two schools, a road system, a sewage disposal plant, a water supply system, recreation facilities and so on. Furthermore, they say, all costs of the project eventually were prorated among 3000, not 835, units.

Will Last Forever
But to get back to the dwellings: Greenbelt's builders say that if the \$3,000,000 relief labor and surplus land charge is deducted, the remaining \$8,400,000 will be returned to the government at the end of 60 years, from surplus town income compounded in a sinking fund.

The government cost, figured thus, amounts to a 10 per cent interest subsidy for 60 years—and if the project were built under the Wagner-Stegall Housing Act, it would enjoy a greater bonus as well as direct operating subsidies.

Nor are the officials thorough yet. The \$5500 actual cost of each dwelling, it is declared, is not only excessive, it is really a bargain, when viewed in the long run. The Greenbelt home will last for 60 years. The town budget provides for keeping all buildings in good repair, so that when the 60-year period ends the houses will be in as good condition as they are now.

Cheap House Costs More
Compare this, say the builders, with the \$2000 or \$3000 jerrybuilt home ordinarily erected for people of the Greenbelt income group. In 60 years such a house would have had to be rebuilt three times, and during the last five years preceding each rebuilding it would be so dilapidated that the cost of repairs would be uneconomical to undertake.

It is the cheaply house, not the Greenbelt house, that really costs too much, say these officials. Besides, continue these officials—when you figure the cost of a low-rent project there are intangibles to be considered: the crime bill, the bill for sickness and the general loss of good citizenship levied by the tenants' former life in the slums. This cannot be figured in cash, but it is argued that it levied a direct toll on the public's purse just the same.

Property of Whole People
And, lastly, the officials say that Greenbelt is the property of the whole people, just as much as Walter Reed Hospital or Yellowstone Park; that it was not built for the direct benefit of the 835 families which are occupying it, and that there is no particular reason why Greenbelt should ever pay back its cost in dollars and cents.

Farm Security Administration officials hope that Greenbelt will be a great demonstration of the physical and social benefits of a planned town. They hope that it will show the benefits attainable under the city manager form of government as no town has shown them before, that it will demonstrate the potentialities of a completely co-operative business system, and that it will be a shining example of how to build a city so that it may never revert to a slum.

Next: Greenbelt's future, and the perils it faces.

Sweden Working for Record New Big Navy

STOCKHOLM.—(P)—Plans for a bigger navy, which will be suggested to parliament next year, include three cruisers, four torpedo boats, three coast defense ships, 12 motor torpedo boats and one convoy for submarines.

This program is expected to increase naval expenditures by \$9,000,000 for each of the next five years. Two separate fleets are contemplated, one for the Baltic and the other for the west coast.

Recognition that Sweden is within reach of modern air fleets has led, meanwhile, to extensive air raids exercises.

At the beginning of 1936, England was supplying school milk to 2,500,000

Whisked from Life as Professor to be House of Rothschild Head

By MILTON BRONNER
NEA Service Staff Correspondent

LONDON.—The House of Rothschild—synonymous with gold and the profits of gold and the power of gold—is today headed by a young man whose first interest is in biology, whereas the man he succeeded had fleas. Literally thousands of them. In fact, when he wanted a particular flea, he bought 5000 to make sure of getting the one he was after.

All of which is a way of saying that the third Baron Rothschild is 26-year-old Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, who, when the title came to him recently, was leading the quiet life of a don at Cambridge University, where he lectured and pursued research on biological subjects.

Flea Fancier
The man he succeeds, the late Lionel Walter Rothschild, the second baron, differed from all his ancestors in that banking and control over international affairs had no interest for him whatsoever. He practically withdrew from the great, historic financial house and devoted all his time to natural history. He spent hundreds of thousands of Rothschild gold for animal specimens.

At his great estate at Tring Baron Lionel Rothschild maintained one of the finest private zoos in the world. He not only collected wild living animals, but also dead specimens. His collection of bird skins was the greatest in the world. Some years ago he sold it to the American Museum of Natural History in New York for \$500,000.

His reason was a need for ready cash—something new in a Rothschild. At death he still had a vast collection of other animals, particularly insects. His butterflies ran into the hundreds of thousands. He had the greatest collection of fleas in the world. He has left these collections to the British nation.

No Longer Richest Bankers
Victor, third Baron Rothschild, is a nephew of the second Baron. Like most Englishmen of wealth and position, he went to a great "public school," Harrow, and then to Cambridge University.

While at Cambridge, he met Barbara Hutchinson, daughter of the famous lawyer, St. John Hutchinson. The girl came to Cambridge to visit an uncle, who was a professor there. The young people fell in love and Barbara was admitted to the Jewish faith, marrying the future Baron four years ago.

Moley, First of "Brain Trusters"

Roosevelt Surpasses All Presidents in Number of Advisors

By RODNEY DUTCHER
NEA Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON.—Most presidents have had "brain trusters." Some of them even had brain trusters in their own cabinets. From before the time of Andrew Jackson's "kitchen cabinet," to economic Calvin Coolidge's dependence on Dwight Morrow, the Morgan partner, and Frank Stearns, the department store owner, all have solved the problems of state with the aid of men who were not especially elected to advise them.

Never before the Roosevelt administration, however, had there been such a remarkable galaxy of advisers and "brain-trusters"—professors, lawyers, economists and new business men—as has performed before and behind the scenes in Washington since 1933.

Reputing Earlier "Follies"
There have been three major phases of "brain-trusting"—

First, the Moley era, featuring the early one and only, original "brain trust"—so named by Roosevelt;

Second, the period of Richberg, Tugwell and Frank Walker;

Third, the current phase starring a group which stands close with Roosevelt on a general program which repudiates what it calls the "New Deal's" earlier "economic follies."

This brief history begins with the unforgettable Dr. Raymond A. Moley, picked for Roosevelt by Judge Sam Rosenbaum of New York, who is still one of Roosevelt's closest backstage advisers. And before Moley there was Louis Howe. The original "trust" was Moley, Rosenbaum and Howe, with Charlie Taussig, A. A. Berle and Hugh Johnson, then representing B. M. Baruch, on the edges.

Moley became the man whom Roosevelt needed to gather data and dope for speeches. He was most prominent of the group because he traveled with F. D. R. on campaign trains as an aide and chief ghost writer. He had a practical experience background as well as his recent professional research in governmental and political science.

Tried to Do It All
After election Moley came back as F. D. R.'s chief intimate adviser. Louis Howe, although as close in as any man could be, was intensely jealous. But Moley was practical, hard-boiled and urbane. A big, husky French-Irishman who could "take it," he tried to do everything for Roosevelt. In the critical emergency period he got people to do big jobs and sought to take economic policy and legislative problems to his bosom.

Government at first was a vacuum, with terrific distrust by the New Dealers for the Old Dealers who had failed. New men and new policies and new laws had to come hot off the griddle. Everyone was confused, inevitably. Moley made many quick answers when he didn't know the answers, and often made decisions on insufficient information. He took his political life in his hands. Sharpshooters began to snipe at him.

Moley went to London triumphantly. Serving as an assistant secretary of state, he dwarfed Secretary Hull in importance. Many other things happened quickly. But the big break against Moley, never popular in the diplomatic service or the State Department, came when the American



The New Lord and Lady Rothschild

The wedding took place according to the old-fashioned Orthodox Jewish rites, being held at Tring so the groom's 90-year-old grandmother could see it. They have two children, the heir to his father's title being 16 months old.

Victor becomes head of the house at a time when Rothschild no longer means the most powerful banking institution in the world. The Rothschilds are still enormously wealthy, but no longer wield the preponderant power they once enjoyed. For instance, in England the Big Five—five powerful banks with branches all over the United Kingdom—far exceed the House of Rothschild in the money they control. It has been estimated that in 170 years of active business (the family

fortune was founded in Frankfurt) the Rothschilds owned two billion dollars in Britain. This means all the branches of the family which at one time were in active business in England, Germany, France, Italy and Austria. Today in England alone the Big Five control more money than that.

If a Hitler ever tried his non-Aryan theories in Britain, he would trouble, in business, politics and society, some of the greatest families in the land. For the Rothschilds, by intermarriage, are connected with the Earl of Derby, the uncrowned King of Lancashire; with the house of Roseberry, one of whom, a Prime Minister of England, wed a Rothschild; with the proud houses of the Marquess of Crew, Lord Halifax, Lord Chalmersdale and many others.

Bulletins

BERLIN, Germany.—(P)—Premier Mussolini of Italy arrived at this capital of Nazidom Monday to begin a procession through the streets accompanied by the cheers of great crowds.

BOISE, Idaho.—(P)—President Roosevelt's special train arrived at this Idaho capital Monday.

LITTLE ROCK.—(P)—Secretary Wallace wrote Governor Bailey Monday that the Department of Agriculture is "deeply concerned" with the decline in cottonseed prices but no adequate measures are available for preventing the

dential cables and memoranda to Roosevelt, which were highly critical. Secretary Hull found Moley reporting that the British were bombarding our delegation, and that "the only two American delegates who knew what it was all about" were Senators Couzens and Pittman.

After that Hull told Roosevelt with-

Spanish Delegation Bitter in League

He Demands That League "Call Bluff" of Italy and Germany

GENEVA, Switzerland.—(P)—Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish government delegate to the League of Nations, demanded Monday that the League "call the bluff" of Germany and Italy—"this two-headed monster which appears to want to declare war on all Europe."

The former minister of foreign affairs created a tense atmosphere with an impassioned appeal for condemnation of German and Italian intervention in the Spanish civil war on the side of the insurgents.

or he or Moley must go, and the President, not daring to push over a pillar of Southern Democracy, moved Moley to the Department of Justice.

RIGHT! from STYLE to FINISH!

MARY-LANE
COATS (Pictured) \$16.95



Big pockets and skirt fullness individualize this clever Fleece Sport Coat. Stitched pleats effective both back and front. Small tuckings give shoulder width. Oxford Twill guaranteed lining.

Other MARY-LANE
Extensive choice of styles, fabrics and flattering fur trims. Complete size range, too. For college, travel, business or general wear. Mary-Lane fits the occasion.

\$12.95—\$16.95—\$19.95—\$29.75—\$39.50
Blue—Green—Brown—Grey—Black
Natural—Rust
Sizes 12 to 42

DUGGAR'S
Ladies Ready-to-Wear—SHOES
111 West Second

Court Issue Holds

(Continued from Page One)

States" and appealed for nationwide public faith in "our claims of wishing the best for our country."

The Minnesota lawyer spoke over the radio on the eve of the bar's convention which seems certain to bring up the court reorganization controversy before a distinguished assemblage of governors, United States senators and court judges.

Stinchfield said that President Roosevelt possessed what seemed "to amount to a hatred of the legal profession," and he asserted that any struggle which might arise between the president and the law profession would be unequal because the president has "quite unbelievable powers."

"There is little he cannot do if he chooses to exercise all his powers," Stinchfield said.

"One must believe that this (the president's) hatred arises out of the fact that the lawyers are the ones as to whom he finds the greatest difficulty in controlling, either by persuasion or orders, their thoughts and their actions."

"If lawyers were seeking selfish ends," Stinchfield said, "they could not but wish a continuance of the radical tendencies of the present administration in order that there might be a continuance of this legislation which results in so much employment for lawyers."

"You may ask any accountant or any businessman for information as to how much he must employ lawyers nowadays as compared with what used to be necessary before development of the innumerable forms of taxes and the passage of other strange laws now appearing on the statute books. You will find that the return to lawyers has been beyond all measure over what any other class ever made possible. Yet all that the lawyers do indicates their opposition to the continuance of those taxes and the continuance of those New Deal enactments."

England Carries Out Pledge 600 Years Old

EDINBURGH.—(P)—England finally has fulfilled a pledge made to Scotland six centuries ago.

The assistant keeper of the London Public Record office has returned nine documents which should have been returned under the treaty of Northampton in 1328. They include: The marriage contract between Eric, King of Norway, and Margaret, daughter of Alexander III, King of Scots; and Papal bulls recognizing the independence of Scotland from England in ecclesiastical matters.

When and if the Duke of Windsor writes an autobiography, his biggest job is going to be finding the proper title for it.

Yacht Endeavor Is at Last Located

Missing Since Sept. 13, Sloop Is Contacted by British Steamer

LONDON, Eng.—The famous *Lutine* bell at Lloyds rang Monday for the second time within a week to announce the finding of British yacht *Endeavor*, successful challenger in 1934 for America's cup.

The master of the British steamer *Cheyenne* wireless the *Associated Press* that he had contacted the *Endeavor*, missing since September 13, and heard that all the crew were well.

Chicagoan Taken

(Continued from Page One)

of the family," told her story to Captain Gilbert and was released after being in the technical custody of suburban Franklin Park police as a material witness overnight.

2 Million Butterflies
LONDON.—(P)—A collection of 2,000,000 butterflies and moths, the largest private collection of its kind, has been left to the nation by the late Lord Rothschild. Said to have cost more than \$1,250,000 to assemble, the collection will become the property of the Natural History Museum.



FOR FALL

Your hair, your skin, your hands—all must be perfectly groomed to enjoy wearing your new Fall clothes. Call us today for an appointment.

Sibyl's Beauty Shop
Phone 551
Bal. Cox Drug Co.
HERLOISE MILLER, Mgr.

Congratulations To Spring Hill and Others who have Electricity Available to them for the first time.

And may we turn the light on some of the New Fall 1937 Fashions.

MENS CLOTHES
Styled to a discriminating man's taste. They will bear closest inspection and are absolutely style-right and correctly tailored. In stripes, plaids, and checks, single and double breast models.

\$20.00 to \$35.00

TOPCOATS
Styled in the modern manner in full belted, half belted, and plain backs. Beautiful patterns in grays, blues, browns, and the different tones in these shades. Long lengths.

\$14.50 to \$22.50

The New Stetson HATS
Feature metal shades, coming in Blue Steel, Gunmetal, Copper, and mixtures and in all trim types. Light and regular weights.

The Playboy \$5. Whippet and Open Road \$6.

SHOES
Black shoes, brown shoes, big shoes, little shoes, with all popular toe styles in kid, calf, and kip leathers, and styled in the mode of today. A fit for every foot and pocketbook.

\$1.98 to \$8.50

Wilson Brothers Haberdashery
Including the new OBAN shirts in broadcloth and madras, Buffer heel and toe hosiery in solid colors and fancy patterns, Super shorts in white and colors, Skipper sportswear, the knitted goods of distinction, and nearly everything else in men's furnishing. Wilson Brothers, a grand old name in men's haberdashery.

HAYNES BROS.

CLASSIFIED

The More You Tell, the Quicker You Sell
RATES
One time—2c word, minimum 30c
Three times—3c word, min. 50c
Six times—4c word, minimum 50c
One month (24 times)—15c word, minimum \$2.70
Rates are for continuous insertions only.
In making word count, disregard classification name such as "For Rent," "For Sale," etc.—this is free. But each initial or name, or complete telephone number, counts as a full word. For example:
FOR RENT—Three-room modern furnished apartment, with garage, close in. Bargain. J. V. Blank, phone 7923.
Total, 15 words, at 2c word, 30c for one time; at 3c word, 50c for three times, etc.
NOTE: All orders placed by telephone are due and payable upon presentation of bill.
PHONE 768

Male Help Wanted

Reliable man or woman, neat appearing, steady, to handle Watkins route in Hope. Experience unnecessary, training given. Hustler can earn \$25 to \$35 weekly. Write **WATKINS PRODUCTS**, 70-83 W. Iowa, Memphis, Tenn. 27-1t

Degree work in Master's Degree Tuesday night, September 26th.

Services Offered

Plumbing, Contracting, Repairing
Thirty years experience
H. R. Segner 120 S. Harvey Phone 371W
5-4-1t

Don't sleep on knots. Let us build you a new mattress or rebuild the old one. **HEMPSTEAD COUNTY MATTRESS SHOP**, 712 West Fourth, Phone 853-J. Paul Cobb. 23-6tc

MATTRESSES—The old reliable located on Highway 67 one block east of laundry. Twelve years seniority. We make new mattresses, renovate old ones. Air conditioned, finer springs a specialty. See us. **Hope Mattress Company**. 17-3tp

Wanted

SCRAP IRON WANTED
Any kind any quantity
WE ARE PAYING 35c cwt.—\$7.00 TON
Certified weighing scales at our yard.
No charge for weighing
P. A. LEWIS MOTOR CO.
304 E. Second St., Hope, Ark. 23-26tc

WE BUY SCRAP IRON
We are paying 35c cwt. or \$7.00 ton. We weigh on oil mill scales which are certified weighing.
Also we buy radiators, and metals of all kinds.
COX-CASSIDY FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO.
Laurel St., Hope, Ark. 27-26tc

HIGHEST PRICES PAID
For old Batteries, Radiators, Metals of all kinds. Old Tires, Sacks and Bags.
P. A. LEWIS MOTOR CO.
304 E. Second St., Hope, Ark. 23-26tc

In the Field of Sport

HORIZONTAL

1 Titled sports man, Baron.
8 He is a star.
14 Vigilant.
15 Intention.
17 To harass.
18 Climbing shrub.
19 Snake.
20 Sesame (plant).
21 Mine hut.
22 Street.
24 To rent.
26 Public disturbance.
28 Onager.
30 Mister.
32 To regret.
33 Street.
34 Doctor.
35 Bagpipe players.
37 Seraglio.
39 Opposed to odd.
40 Chinese staple food.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

12 Island.
13 Southeast.
16 Myself.
19 To vouch.
21 He is in the Davis Cup matches.
22 Acid.
23 To crush.
25 Tortures.
27 Peaceful.
29 Gazed fixedly.
31 Marked with crooked lines.
34 To adorn.
36 Writing tool.
38 Japanese weight.
42 A rib.
43 To pierce with a knife.
44 Mace of oatmeal.
45 Morsel.
46 Earth.
48 Northwest.
50 Northeast.
53 Ever.
55 Venomous snake.
57 Form of "be."
60 Type standard.

VERTICAL

1 Go on (music).
2 Hodgepodge.
3 At no time.
4 To weep.
5 Right.
6 Insane.
7 In the midst.
9 And.
10 Mesh of lace.
11 Spikes.

41 British army coat.
43 To weep.
46 Wooden tooth (carpentry).
47 Ell.
48 Held.
51 Right.
52 Female deer.
54 Tool to kill flies.
55 Ridge.
56 Chair.
58 Honey gatherer.
59 To slumber.

Crossword Puzzle

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25
26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37
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"Saturday Night Bath" Era Is Gone

Electric Power Brings City Conveniences to the Farm Home

Saturday night is about to lose its significance in many parts of rural America. The time honored custom of the Saturday night bath is doomed to go the way of the horse and buggy.

Electric power will bring running water to the farm and that means kitchen sinks, bath tubs, and other comforts and advantages so familiar to millions of city folk. The Rural Electrification Administration has been created to assist the farmer in securing the extension of electric power lines to farm areas.

The average farmer and his family go to great lengths to keep themselves clean, but it takes time, energy, and fuel to draw enough water from the well, carry it indoors bucket by bucket, and heat it on the stove. To carry and heat water for several members of a family every day would tax the patience of the most fastidious. Saturday night seemed the most logical time to refresh themselves for Sunday's day of rest. By the time the entire family had bathed in relays in the wash tub near the kitchen stove, the mother, who supervised the scrubbing of necks and ears, emptied the water, and mopped the floor, needed her day of rest, no doubt.

Lacking of running water and proper equipment does not indicate that American farm families are against bathing. They are as well aware of the benefits of cleanliness as anyone else, perhaps more aware, if only shows that the simple necessities, which should be the birthright of every citizen of our country, are not available to them.

That bathing facilities, available in Greece and Palestine thousands of years ago, should be denied to American farm families today seems unreasonable.

Bathing for comfort, health and pleasure has been practiced by nearly every people since the beginning of mankind. Ancient Jewish history refers to hot and cold baths, running water and the application of oils and ointments to the body after bathing.

Homer records that in his day warm baths were used "after fatigue and exercise."

Ancient Jewish history refers to hot and cold baths, running water and the application of oils and ointments to the body after bathing.

The thirty-three per cent of the thirty million rural inhabitants in the United States have no bath tubs or showers is as deplorable as it is true.

Certainly there is nothing that gives such a feeling of general well-being as an all-over bath—either the tingling, exhilarating shower or the soothing, restful tub.

Indispensable during illness, hot baths are employed to relieve chills and pain; cold baths to reduce fevers. And minerals, such as salts, are added to the bath in the treatment of some skin affections.

Topical tub baths are known to have a beneficial effect in the treatment of mental or nervous strain, and are conducive to sleep.

Electricity Checks Trend to the City

Rural Electrification, Factor in Keeping Youngsters on Farm

The rapid spread of rural electrification is proving a powerful factor in the movement to keep farm youngsters on the farm, according to information reaching the Rural Electrification Administration.

In the march of electric distribution poles down country roads, farm parents, agricultural authorities and prominent sociologists are finding an ally, ready to aid them in their efforts to arrest the volume of migration of farm youth to urban centers.

While the depression served as a temporary check to this 50-year-old flow toward cities, signs point once again to a resumption of the steady drain of people and property from the land.

The picture is summed up by Dr. O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, U. S. Department of Agriculture and an outstanding authority on rural problems.

Dr. Baker points out that already less than one quarter of what the Census calls the "gainfully employed" in this country are engaged in agriculture. In 1870 well over half the gainfully employed were to be found on farms.

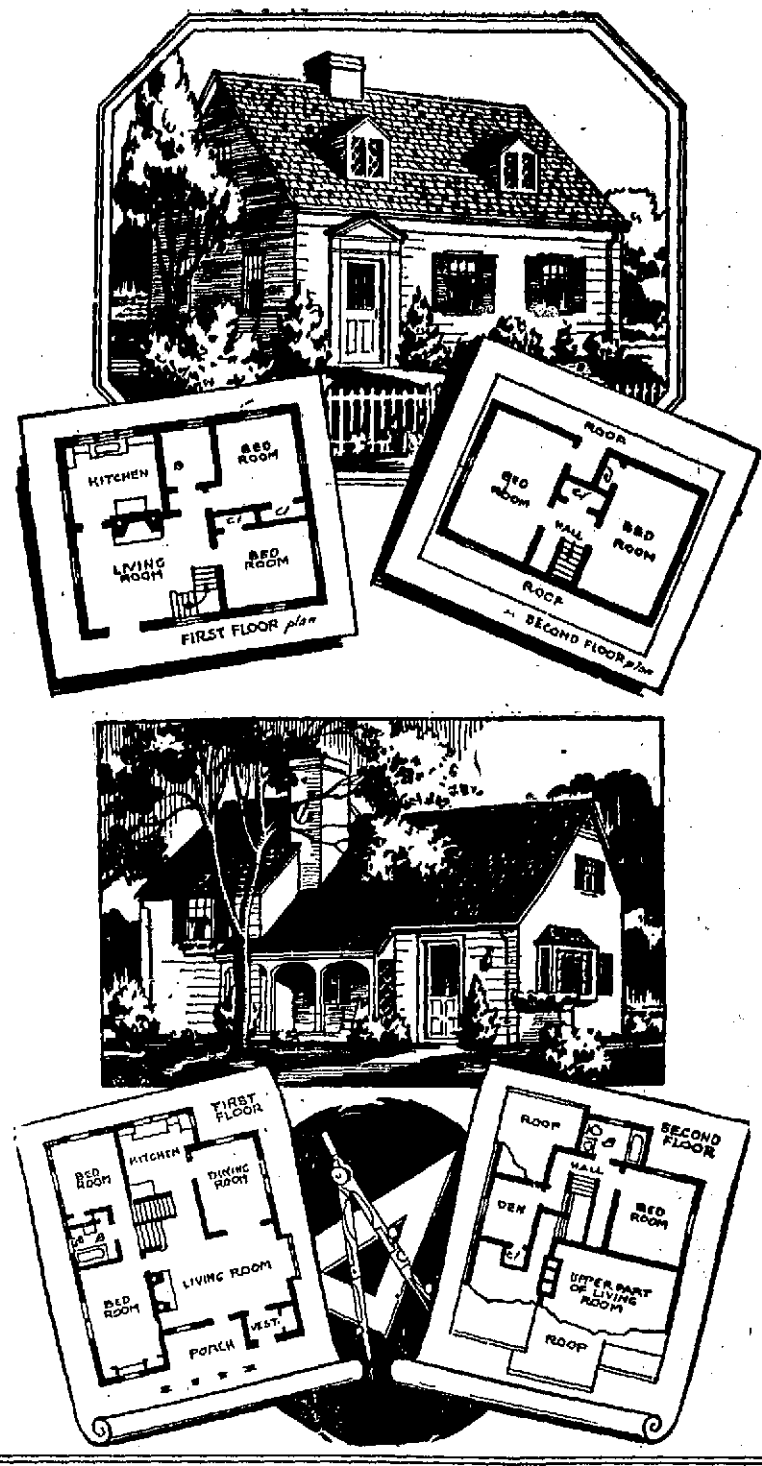
During the decade 1920-30 alone, Dr. Baker estimates, the agricultural sections of this country contributed about \$14,000,000,000 to the cities in young men and women. This sum represents the amount spent in rearing

and educating the 6,000,000 young people, not, who left the farm for the conveniences and opportunities of the cities.

In addition to the staggering transfer of wealth in the form of labor power and citizenship, wealth in the form of property is constantly moving toward the cities by inheritance.

No one factor will arrest this disturbing trend, sociologists point out. Decentralization of industry accompanied by part-time farming is important, as is withdrawal of submarginal lands unfit for agricultural purposes. The rural education have long been radio and improved standards of recognized as factors which induce

Plans for Modern Homes



Electricity Boon to Dairy Farmer

New Rural Development Offers Farm Operator Many Advantages

If Mrs. O'Leary had had electric lighting in her cow barn, her cow would have had no lantern to kick over, and the great Chicago fire might never have occurred.

But safe illumination is by no means the only advantage which Mrs. O'Leary and her milk cows could have gained through use of electricity. Electricity is particularly well adapted to run the many types of appliances so necessary on the modern dairy farm. Electricity is a sure, constant, convenient source of power, easy to control and use, and odorless and clean. Electric appliances are lighter in weight and more easily moved. They are always ready and willing to serve regardless of temperature or weather.

Present-day food standards demand quick and hygienic handling of milk products. Spotless electric milking machines insure pure milk, and that embarrassing moment when the cow put her foot in the milk pail becomes a thing of the past. The United States Department of Agriculture finds that milking machines properly arranged can greatly increase the number of cows each man can milk.

It is essential that milk be cooled immediately and kept cool. Electrical cooling and refrigerating units now do this work with a minimum of both labor and expense.

On farms where cream is sold or butter is made, the centrifugal cream separator is a necessary part of the equipment. The more smoothly and uniformly the separator operates, the more completely does it extract the butter fat. An electric-powered separator has this constant and smooth operation.

Many times during the winter months it is dangerous to turn the cows out to drink, especially when there is sleet or snow on the ground. Again, cattle will not drink their fill of water that is too cold, and an abundant consumption of water is essential for maximum milk production. With fresh, running water electrically pumped to individual stanchions, these difficulties are overcome. It is much easier to keep the dairy buildings clean with water under pressure. Just as do humans, cows require

that line—when the treasury saw in the device an opportunity for a public tax-dodger circus to help explain why the 1936 administration tax bill failed to yield what was expected of it.

plenty of fresh air. A fullgrown animal needs about 50 cubic feet of air per minute to be at its best. Calves must have over a third as much. The cow barn can be ventilated in a modern and efficient manner with the judicious use of electric fans. As these can be controlled to fit weather and wind conditions, plentiful supply of air is always provided at negligible cost.

Long underwear which collects dirt and may contaminate the milk can be kept trimmed with electric clippers. Bottle washers and bottling machines, electric churns, water heaters, sterilizers, aerators are other pieces of equipment which are now available to the dairy farmer who has electricity.

Grady Reece Guilty of Drunken Driving

Jury Sentences Him to 10 Days in Jail, With Suspension Urged

Grady Reece was convicted of drunken driving by a jury in Hope municipal court Monday and sentenced to 10 days in jail, with a recommendation that the sentence be suspended during good behavior.

Members of the jury: Tom Wardlaw, Alvin Wiesner, H. E. Reed, E. N. Bacon, E. M. Osborne, A. F. Simmons.

The state docket Monday: Perry Jefferson, forgery and uttering, dismissed on motion of the prosecution.

J. D. Tadscatt, reckless driving, not guilty.

Eolin Whitaker, drunkenness, plea of guilty, \$10.

M. Stanley, disturbing the peace, plea of guilty, \$10.

Willard West, disturbing the peace, guilty, \$5, notice of appeal, bond fixed at \$10.

On the civil docket, C. W. Logan was awarded judgment by default in the sum of \$120 against M. D. Shell.

City Docket
Bill Browning, V. C. Simmons, Roy Dyer and Walter Keen, white men, pleaded guilty to drunkenness and each was fined \$10. L. W. Lee forfeited \$10 cash bond for drunkenness and Seftis Atkins was fined \$15 on a plea of guilty to a drunkenness charge.

Anderson Carter, Booker Rhodes and Jim Knox, negroes, were convicted for drunkenness and each was fined \$10. The case of Tom Grey, white man, was continued until October 18. He is charged with drunkenness and when arraigned pleaded not guilty.

Charges of assault and battery against Tom Johnson and Finis Holyfield were dismissed. Will Tyree was fined \$5 and Anderson Carter \$2.50.

Destroyer's Crew "Tired of War"

Deny They're Rebel Sympathizers When Quitting Ship at Port

FALMOUTH, England. — (AP) — The Spanish government destroyer Jose Luis Diaz sailed toward Spain Sunday night leaving behind 85 members of her crew in the custody of British police.

The Spanish seamen, accompanied by many officers, deserted when the 1,650-ton destroyer put into port for charges of assault and battery.

Elbert Washington pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was fined \$25 and sentenced to 10 days in jail. Will Garland was convicted of disturbing the peace and fined \$2.50.

Charges against Edward Poindexter for reckless driving, and Frank Carner for drunkenness, were continued to October 18.

repairs after suffering severe damage when insurgent planes bombed Gijon on the north Spanish coast.

A spokesman of the crew said they were only "tired of war."

The men were held in Easter House, waiting action by the Home Office in London to determine their status.

Nobody Kicks You In the Last Row. It's Andy MacScotty and he wants to take me to the theater tomorrow night. Can you lend me something to wear?

"Sure. And I can also lend you a pair of field glasses, dearie."

She: "If wishes come true, what would be your first?"
He: "I would wish—ah, if I only dared to tell you."

She: "Go on, go on. What do you suppose I brought up wishing for?"

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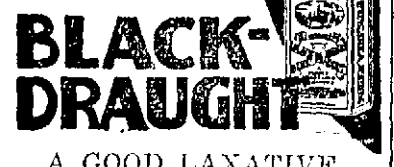
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Constipation is not to be trifled with. When you need a laxative, you need a good one.

Black-Draught is purely vegetable, reliable. It does not upset the stomach but acts on the lower bowel, relieving constipation.

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PHILCO 7XX* . \$84.95 less Aerial
Inclined Control Panel, Cone-Center Automatic Tuning, Inclined Sounding Board, Concert Grand Speaker, 3-Point Tone Control, Philco Foreign Tuning System and a host of other features. Handsome hand-cabined cabinet. A record-breaking value!

**Sold only with Philco High-Efficiency Aerial to insure greatest foreign reception.*

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Come in! See It... Hear It... Today!

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Hope Arkansas

Brokers Object to Restrictive Rules

Limit to Volume of Trading Brings Protest of Brokers

By PRESTON GROVER
WASHINGTON—Everyday economists in brief.

One of the reasons for Wall Street protests against the restrictive rules on stock market trading is that the volume of turnover is cut down.

Brokers get a nip out of every share of stock bought and sold on the exchange and restrictions naturally cut in where it hurts.

Neither the federal reserve board nor securities-exchange officials become especially perturbed by protests.

Another angle on the action of the treasury in loosening up credit by defrosting \$300,000,000 in gold is that federal reserve officials suspected that bankers were all set to begin talking higher interest rates.

Not much doubt is held here that the action of the treasury was dictated in part by the federal reserve board policy of lower interest rates.

Again the Bankers
Many government financial officials lay part of the blame for the sluggishness of the building industry at the door of bankers. They are ready enough to agree that the bankers had plenty of trouble during the low of the depression because they had slow mortgage paper on their hands, acquired in financing building during the boom.

Now, however, the bankers are expected to understand that a "new deal" in banking is here to stay, at least so long as the present reserve board is in control. The idea is that "slow" paper now will be more readily accepted by the federal reserve in exchange for cash at a low interest rate. Provision for that was made in the new banking acts.

With bankers assured that way out of a jam, it is hard for government financial hands to understand why banks continue to piddle around with the low interest rates offered by government securities, especially in the face of earnest urging by the federal reserve for them to launch out into building and farm mortgage credit lines.

Shafroth For Senator?
Just to help round up these financial notes, we have learned that Morrison Shafroth, who was ousted recently from the internal revenue bureau in what he described as a sort of squeeze play, may run for the senate against Senator Adams, conservative Democrat, Colorado.

Shafroth resigned as chief counsel of the revenue bureau with a complaint that he had been told either to help out with the expose of tax evaders during the last session of congress, or resign.

Shafroth is described by knowing treasury observers as the first to put his finger on the latest device for tax-dodging, that of forming foreign corporations into which profits could be pumped out of the reach of U. S. income taxes.

He preferred taking such cases into the courts—and was proceeding along

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Razorbacks Begin Season With Win

Defeat Central Oklahoma Teachers Saturday, 25 to 0

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—(P)—Overcoming early nervousness, the University of Arkansas Razorbacks rallied Saturday to defeat Central Oklahoma Teachers 25 to 0 before 2500 fans in the season's opener.

Two touchdown passes from Jack Robbins and Dwight Sloan to Jim Benton, elongated wingman, and two spectacular dashes by Sloan featured an otherwise drab game in which the Southwest Conference champion Porkers failed to look impressive even in victory.

Ralph Atwood's 20-yard return of a punt to midfield was the key for the first tally. Marion Fletcher went through the Broncho line for eight yards and the score after a sustained drive featured by a nine-yard aerial from Robbins to Atwood.

Robbins turned pass receiver to start Arkansas on her second touchdown march in the second period, taking a 15-yard toss from Sloan. The play put the ball on the Broncho 31 and Sloan shot a long pass to Benton who dashed the remaining five yards for the score.

On her own 40 in the third and with running plays bogging down, Robbins passed 20 to Benton who made a leaping catch, eluded two Oklahoma men and stepped 40 yards for a touchdown.

Sloan put on a one-man show in the last period with two end sweeps of 35 and 10 yards, the latter over the Broncho goal.

The light Broncho line stopped nearly all of Arkansas' running plays. S. D. Giles and Bill Giles were outstanding in the forward wall. Jim Tynes was the only Oklahoma back to pierce the Razorback line, where Hamilton, Stallings, Lalman and Woodell starred.

B. A. Owen, the Razorbacks' ace place kicker failed to convert for the extra point after the first three touchdowns. Sloan placekicked the last.

Robbins, starting his aerial game where he left off last year, completed four of eight passes for 106 yards. Sloan completed three of five for 45 yards.

The Nazi emblem is Asiatic in origin.

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Walker and Siki in Return Match

Local Negro Fighters Are Scheduled for 5 Rounds Tuesday Night

Preacher Walker and Battling Siki, local negro welterweights, have been signed to appear in the five-round feature fight at the South Walnut street arena Tuesday night. Promoter Pete Brown announced Monday.

The fight is based on a winner take all. Two weeks ago Siki knocked out Walker in the second of a scheduled four-round bout. Walker immediately asked for a return bout within two weeks, giving him time to get into condition. Siki accepted the challenge.

Walker and Siki both have long fight records. Siki took up boxing in 1928, and turned professional in 1930. Walker started about the same time.

Siki's record of amateur fights total 54. He won 26 by knockouts, 15 by decisions, fought five draws and lost eight decisions. Siki's professional fight record totals 73 bouts, winning 30 by knockouts, 17 by decisions, three by technical knockouts, fought 11 draws, lost one by foul, lost five by decision, lost four by knockouts and two by technical knockouts.

Walker's fight record was not available Monday. Milton Powell, the Patmos mauler, has been signed to appear in the three-round semi-final. Jack Anderson of Spring Hill and a fighter from the Alton CCC camp are being considered as opponents, the final selection to be announced Tuesday afternoon.

Fay Gaway, southpaw fighter of the Alton company, has asked for a place on this week's program. In the event a suitable opponent is found, Gaway will appear in the three-round feature preliminary.

Two other three-round preliminaries will complete the card. Tickets go on sale at 7:30 o'clock with the opening fight beginning at 8 o'clock. The complete program will be announced Tuesday afternoon.

Rural School Plan at State Session

A. B. Wetherington Chairman of Rural Conference at Capital

LITTLE ROCK.—Reorganization of the common school system of Arkansas and "equalization of educational opportunity" for all children of school age in the state regardless of the location of their home community, were called for at a conference of educators representing rural schools of 35 counties here over the week-end.

Among suggestions offered by speakers as means to attain those objectives were:

1—Creation of the office of commissioner of rural education, proposed by C. O. Brannen of the University of Arkansas College of Agriculture.

2—Establishment of a rural school fund, by Dr. Brannen.

3—Assumption by the state of responsibility for transporting children who live beyond walking distance from school centers by Governor Bailey.

4—Additional federal aid, by Governor Bailey.

5—A minimum of eight months' school for all Arkansas children of school age, by the Arkansas State Grange.

6—Consolidation of school districts, to eliminate many of the present 4,062 districts, by several speakers.

A. B. Wetherington of Blevins, Hempstead county, temporary president, said that the purpose of the meeting was to obtain a complete picture of rural educational conditions, particularly with respect to differences in many sections.

Maranville, Davis, Hafey, O'Doul and Hartnett Are Managerial Nominees

By RICHARD McCANN
NEA Service Sports Writer

Poor Charlie Dressen, who said he might finish first this year, was right—except for the tense. As things turned out, he was finished first.

Charlie, it seems, made the age-old mistake of going in, pounding on the desk, and asking the boss just where he stood. He found out. He lands in the breadline, looking for a job.

Of course, it won't be long before he'll be having some company, but there won't be as many major league managers fired as was expected a few months back.

You see, the Brooklyn surprised everybody, including the insubstantial himself, by giving Burleigh Grimes another year; Charley Grimm was given another contract by the Chicago Cubs; and there's talk now that Mr. Pie Traynor's goose will not be put on the stove for one more season at least.

Two months ago the future of these fellows as managers of their respective clubs was about as bright as Isidore Abraham Finkelstein's in Berlin.

Move Over, Charlie, Here Comes Wilson

However, Mr. Dressen can be pretty sure of seeing Jimmy Wilson of the Phillies come a-trudging into the employment office any day now and take a seat on the bench alongside him.

And they're still saying, as usual, that Steve O'Neill's job at Cleveland is no more permanent than a wave.

No more permanent than a wave. There is absolutely no hope for Wilson in Philadelphia. They may love their brothers there—but not Wilson. Seems the management the other day came right out and arrested, indicted, tried, and condemned Jimmy in a single sentence for the Phillies' pliop.

"The material," an official announcement said, "is there if Manager Wilson can only bring it out."

But if Jimmy is given his involuntary resignation as manager of the Phillies he won't be out of work for long. Some of the Cincinnati newspaper boys think that he will be hired as Dressen's successor.

Five others may get the same job. Catcher Virgil (Spud) Davis or Chick Hafey, veteran outfielder, may be elevated to the post; Gabby Hartnett may be obtained by trade from the Cubs; or then again General Manager Warren C. Giles may reach down into the minors and come up with either Walter (Rabbit) Maranville, who has done a fine job as manager of the Montreal Royals, or Frank (Lefty) O'Doul, who has been developing major leaguers out at San Francisco.

Lefty and Rabbit Long for Big Show

Frisco is home to O'Doul, but the minors aren't he longs for the bigtime and would leap at any major league offer. Ditto for the Rabbit.

Boston Town seems to be the best spot for either of these two colorful, deserving gentlemen. O'Doul, because he's Irish, and Maranville, because of his gallant service with the old Braves, would be acclaimed up in the Massachusetts Bay country should a successor for Bill McKechnie be needed.

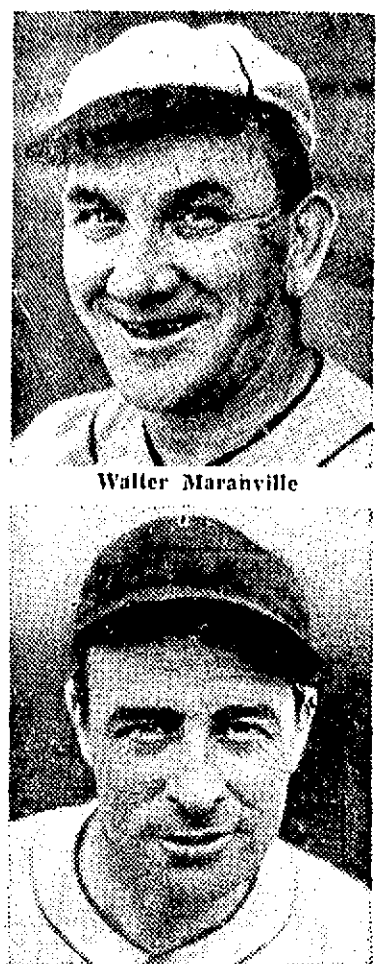
And it does look as though Bill will go to Cleveland to take over Steve O'Neill's thankless job despite the fact that the Indians' early-season collapse wasn't Steve's fault and also despite the late-season slump which has alley-ooped them into a fight for third place. Cleveland's just in a mood for a new manager, that's all.

But whatever happens, the O'Doul-Mararville entry is a 1-10, out, out shot to get one of the major league jobs which will be open after the world series.

Virgil Davis, left, Cincinnati catcher, and Gabby Hartnett, right, Chicago Cubs' receiver, are mentioned as possible successors to Charlie Dressen as Reds' leader, while Rabbit Maranville, top center, boss of the Montreal Royals, and Frank O'Doul, bottom, center, San Francisco Seals' manager, may be hired by the Bees, Indians, Phillies, or Reds.



Virgil Davis



Frank O'Doul



Gabby Hartnett

Travelers Defeat Crax Again, 7 to 2

One More for Pebs Would Take Shaughnessy Play-Off

ATLANTA.—(P)—The Little Rock Travelers, Southern Association pennant winners, blasted Atlanta 7 to 2 Sunday with a five run attack in the ninth inning for their third straight victory in the Shaughnessy play-off.

Atlanta fielded raggedly behind Leonard who kept the visitors fairly well under control until the ninth. Beckman relieved him too late to help the situation much. The Crackers made four errors.

The Travelers were dangerous throughout the game and had 15 hits to their credit when it was all over. Little Rock replaced Dickman, the starting pitcher with Porter in the fifth and then sent in Midkiff in the eighth. The Crackers totaled only seven hits.

Atlanta, which finished in third place in the regular season, entered the play-off by defeating Memphis, the second place team, while Little Rock beat out New Orleans.

The Crackers won their first game with Little Rock but haven't been able to take one since.

One more victory would put the Travelers in the Dixie series against Fort Worth, winners of the Texas League play-off.

Little Rock 101 000 005-7 16 0
Atlanta 010 100 000-2 7 4

Wife Settles Issue With Pair Scissors

ARKANSAS CITY, Kas.—(P)—Add tips on how to keep your husband in evening.

An Arkansas City man brought three pairs of trousers into a tailor shop and sadly asked if they could be repaired. He said he and his wife had an argument over whether he should go out one evening.

She won by taking the scissors and snipping off the legs of all of his dress trousers.

Porker Tackles Frisch Again to Be Cardinal Manager

Salary Terms of One-Year Contract Are Not Disclosed

ST. LOUIS.—(P)—President Sam Breadon of the St. Louis Cardinals announced Sunday the signing of Frankie Frisch as 1938 manager of the Redbirds.

Salary terms of the one-year contract were not disclosed, but the amount was believed to be an increase over Frisch's 1937 contract. Announcement of the signing followed a short session between Breadon and Cards' pilot prior to the first game of a double-header with the Chicago Cubs.

McDonald pointed out that the unemployment compensation laws are administered directly by the states and not by the Federal government as in the case of Federal Old-Age benefits. The state acts must be approved by the Social Security Board. The unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security act provide that all employers of eight or more shall contribute but the states may go below that limit if they wish.

Mr. McDonald explained differences in the two taxes as follows:

Old-Age benefits tax—Applies to all employers of one or more in covered employments. Tax applies up to \$3,000 per year for each employee. Wages after age 65 not included. Employees taxes same amount as employer.

Unemployment compensation tax—Applies to employers of eight or more in covered employments in Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. In Arkansas, state law makes it applicable to employers of one or more. Tax applies to all wages and salaries regardless of amount or age. Employees bear no part of the tax in the states in Region IX.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—States comprising Region IX of the Social Security Board—Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Arkansas—are remarkably similar in respect to their unemployment compensation laws, Ed McDonald, Regional Director said Monday.

McDonald said a complete analysis of all unemployment compensation laws has just been prepared by the Social Security Board giving significant provisions of all state laws in such form that comparison is easy.

The unemployment compensation laws of the four states in Region IX are of the pooled fund type with a merit rating for employers having few lay-offs. As to size of firm affected, Arkansas applies its law to employers of one or more in 20 weeks in a year, while Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma apply it to employers of 8 or more in 20 weeks.

Financial contributions of the employer are the same in all four states—1.8 per cent in 1937 and 2.7 per cent in 1938. The federal tax in 1937 is 2 per cent and in 1938, 2 per cent, but the state tax paid by an employer is credited against the federal tax.

Employees make no contributions, therefore, there is no payroll deduct-

ing. Insect eggs vary in hatching time from one day, in the blow-fly, to nine months, in locusts.

By Clyde Lewis

WALLPAPER DEPT.

HOLD EVERYTHING!

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Fort Worth Takes Play-Off Series

Will Represent the Texas League in Dixie Series Play

OKLAHOMA CITY.—(P)—Fort Worth's Cats took the Texas League pennant back to Texas for the first time since 1934 Sunday whipping the Oklahoma City Indians, 2 to 1, in a thrilling 12 inning final Shaughnessy play-off game.

Jerry Moore's double in the first half of the twelfth inning sent Manager Peel home with the winning run of the exciting game played under protest by the Indian skipper, Jim Kesey.

The Indians, humbled by the brilliant four-hit pitching of Big Ed Selway, a strapping righthand youngster, protested a decision at third base made by Umpire Frank Coe in the eighth inning.

Peel's single which started the Fort Worth rally in the final frame broke up a tight pitching battle between Selway and Jack Brillheart, the Indian southpaw ace who yielded eight hits over 11 1-3 innings.

Ash Hillin, who beat the Cats in Fort Worth Saturday night, relieved Brillheart. Moore crashed his game winning double off of Hillin's fast one. Brillheart was charged with the loss.

ion as under the old-age benefits provisions of the Act. States in the union where workers do contribute to the unemployment compensation fund are Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Rhode Island.

In Region IX Oklahoma's law is the first to go into full effect—payment of benefits beginning December, 1938. In Arkansas, Kansas and Missouri payments of benefits will begin in January, 1939.

Benefit provisions are similar but are expressed differently. In Kansas and Missouri the weekly maximum is 4 per cent of earnings in the previous quarter; in Oklahoma and Arkansas 50 per cent of the weekly wage, with a maximum in all four states of \$15 per week. Arkansas has a weekly minimum of \$5, or 75 per cent of the weekly wage, Kansas and Missouri \$5 or 6 per cent of the total wage in the previous quarter; Oklahoma \$8 or 75 per cent of the weekly wage, whichever is the lower.

McDonald pointed out that the unemployment compensation laws are administered directly by the states and not by the Federal government as in the case of Federal Old-Age benefits. The state acts must be approved by the Social Security Board. The unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security act provide that all employers of eight or more shall contribute but the states may go below that limit if they wish.

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Giants Win, Move Closer to Pennant

Ninth-Inning Homer Gives New York 4 to 3 Win Over Dodgers

NEW YORK.—(P)—A ninth-inning homer by Lou Chiozza gave the Giants a 4-to-3 decision over Brooklyn Sunday and made it appear close to impossible for the second-place Cubs to catch them in the National League pennant race. The Giants need only little better than a 500 performance in their 11 remaining games to retain the pennant.

Chiozza's payoff wallop, before 26,044 paying customers, broke up a game in which the Giants had come from behind with a three-run rally in the seventh inning.

Sharing the laurels with Chiozza was Cliff Melton, called on for relief with the score tied and two out in the eighth inning. He pitched hitless ball the rest of the way and was credited with his nineteenth victory.

Witte Hoyt, who started for the Dodgers, had everything under control through the first six innings. While he pitched shutout ball, his mates staked him to a run off Hal Schumacher, Giant starter, in the fourth on Heinie Manush's triple and Cookie Lavagetto's single, and another in the first of the seventh on a pair of singles and Mel Ott's error. But Hoyt blew up in the seventh as the Giants clubbed out four hits for three runs, two scoring on a pinch-double by Sam Leslie.

The Dodgers tied it up again in the eighth when Don Brennan, who relieved Schumacher, wild-pitched arvo across and set the stage for Chiozza to win the game in the ninth at the expense of Fred Frankhouse.

McDonald pointed out that the unemployment compensation laws are administered directly by the states and not by the Federal government as in the case of Federal Old-Age benefits. The state acts must be approved by the Social Security Board. The unemployment compensation provisions of the Social Security act provide that all employers of eight or more shall contribute but the states may go below that limit if they wish.

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Hope Arkansas

The Standings

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | | |
|-----------------|----|----|------|--|
| Club | W. | L. | Pct. | |
| New York | 89 | 54 | .622 | |
| Chicago | 87 | 60 | .592 | |
| St. Louis | 80 | 68 | .541 | |
| Pittsburgh | 79 | 68 | .537 | |
| Boston | 75 | 71 | .514 | |
| Brooklyn | 61 | 86 | .415 | |
| Philadelphia | 58 | 88 | .403 | |
| Cincinnati | 56 | 90 | .384 | |

Sunday's Results
New York 4, Brooklyn 3.
Boston 17,

Life Happy With Electricity Here

Most Versatile of Power, It Makes Farm More Livable Place

Everyone knows that after electricity is turned on it works almost without attention—quietly, dependably, and comfortably. But not everyone realizes that if electricity is used with a time-clock it will even turn itself on or off automatically.

This additional feature is especially valuable on the farm. Modern all-electric stoves are now equipped with a time-clock. A story told by an Indiana farmwife illustrates how cooking may be done in the modern way with both temperature and time control. The family was to attend a reunion the next day. She prepared the beans and put them in the oven in the evening. At 2 o'clock while the family was asleep, the heat turned on automatically. At 7 o'clock it turned off. The oven kept them hot until after 9 when they were taken out and then driven 60 miles to the reunion. The dinner was still piping hot upon arrival.

The farm woman who has such an arrangement on her electric range is entirely free to go to town during the day and her dinner will be cooked perfectly when she returns in the evening.

The farmer himself has uses for the time-clock on the farm. During the winter, it has become a prevailing custom among many poultry farmers to light the chicken houses in the morning and at night in order to increase winter egg production. With the time-clock, this is all taken care of, and the farmer does not have to break into his sleep at four o'clock in the morning to snap the switch. At night the lights turn off automatically at 9 or 9:30 or at whatever time the clock is set, chalking up one more tally for the versatility of electric power in making the farm a more livable place.

Roosevelt Kitchen All-Electric One

Present White House Kitchen Far Cry From Washington's Day

The movement toward a kitchen to keep women young reached a new high recently when Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt escorted a group of newspaper women through the shiny new all-electric White House kitchen, just installed in the First House of the Land.

While this particular electrified kitchen is on a huge scale, ready to serve not only the presidential family but scores of official guests and the large White House staff, every item can be individually duplicated in sizes suitable for families of two and up.

Such models of efficiency in the culinary art have been within the reach of city women for several years; the rural electrification movement, now spreading across the country, is bringing them within range of the farm wife.

The White House all-electric kitchen with its automatic heat controls, its meat grinder, its food mixers, its toasters, warming ovens, soup tanks, and swift dumb-waiters, is a far cry from the primitive kitchen over which Martha Washington presided at Mount Vernon.

Many a modern housewife has examined the restored kitchen of the first First-Lady and returned home well satisfied with her lot. For them, the beauty of the old plantation is dimmed a little by the thought of the hardships which once were a part of the simplest household tasks.

The huge fireplace, with the built-in oven, covers one whole wall, its yawning mouth eternally hungry for logs. Iron spits of assorted lengths, long and short stemmed gourds, formidable iron pots are reminders of the Iron Age of cooking.

Mount Vernon's kitchen is far from the modern and connected by a covered outdoor walk. Kitchen smells in the dining room were thus rare, but so were piping hot dishes.

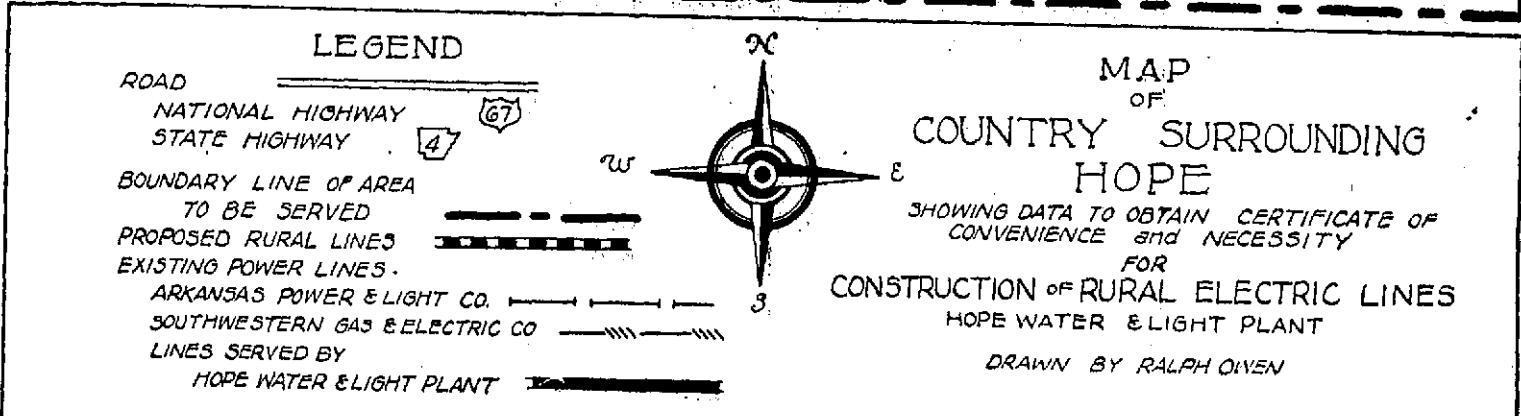
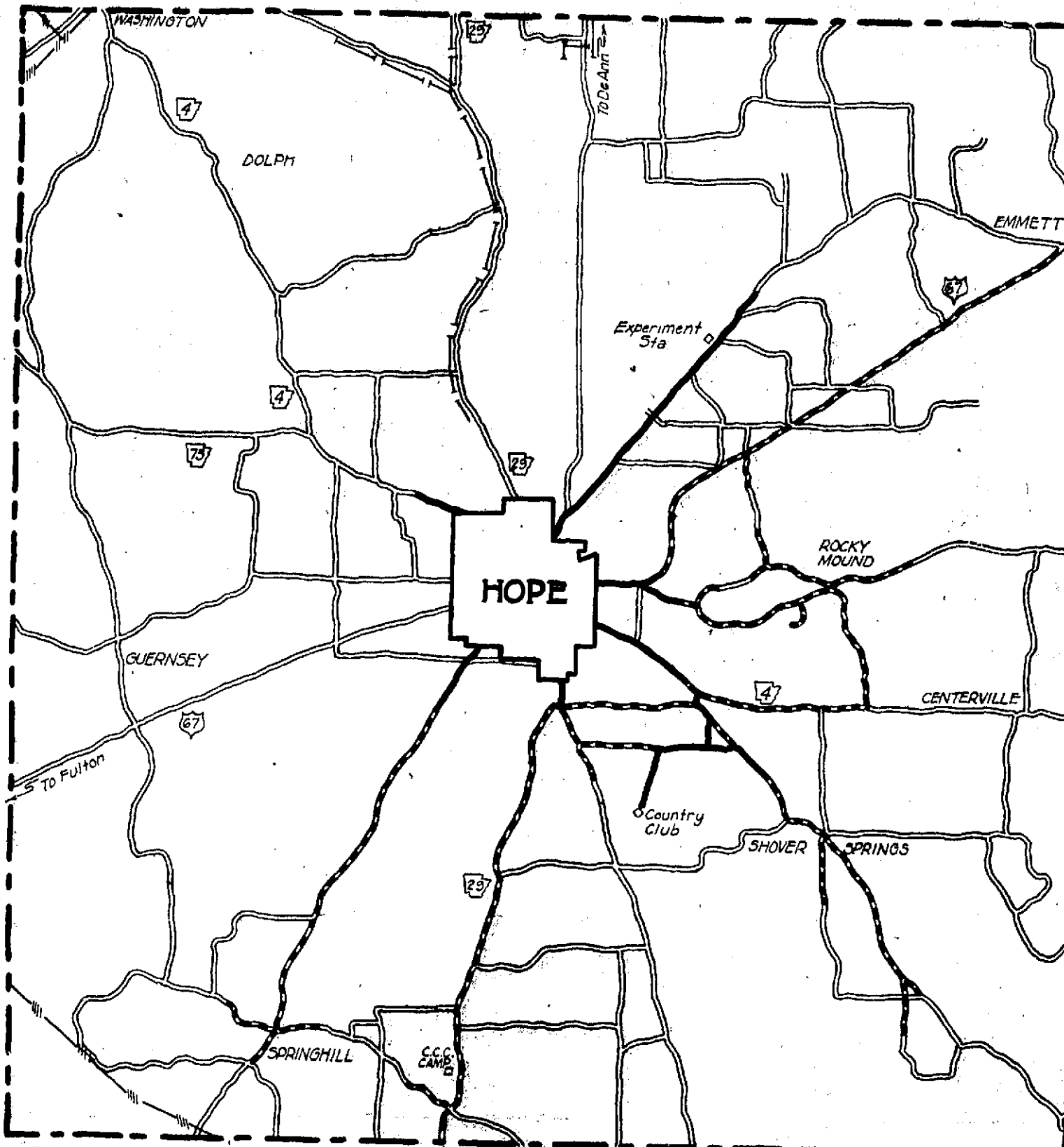
In the White House a swift electric dumb-waiter whisks the food from the kitchen to the State dining room in no time at all. And electric fans blow what few cooking odors remain in the gleaming kitchen far away in another direction.

Electricity has virtually eliminated dirt and smell and smoke and heat. The porcelain walls, every-green-and-cream, the deep green linoleum floor and the countless drugery-saving appliances can retain their original lustre and freshness for years to come.

If a modern housewife were to inspect the White House kitchen she probably would go home determined to match its convenience and comfort at the earliest opportunity.

The Indian savastika has branches which turn from right to left and which is regarded as an unlucky emblem.

Electric Project Which All Hempstead Co. Will Dedicate at Spring Hill Wednesday



Real Estate Notice

ALL OWNERS of residences, building lots, or farms, for rent, sale, or trade are courteously requested to phone 826 and give descriptions and particulars of property to—

Foster & Borden

123 W. Division St.
Licensed Real Estate Brokers

The Penney Company and their entire staff extend their sincerest congratulations on the opening of the new Rural Electrification Program in Hempstead County

PENNEY'S



We want to take this occasion of complimenting The City of Hope and Hempstead County on their splendid rural electrification work which has benefited city and rural dwellers alike.

HOPE AUTO COMPANY
"Your Ford Dealer"

Radio One of First Items in Demand

2 1/2 of 6 3/4 Million Farm Homes Now Have Receiving Sets

The radio, bringing the world to the farm, is among the first electrical installations demanded by farm families as they get central station electricity for the first time.

The radio is a comparatively new invention. Had man learned to use the other waves long ago the history of the world might have been quite different.

Had Columbus, in 1492, been able to "flash-back" the news of his discovery of a new continent, Spain would have sprung to action at the dramatic announcement. Had such a thing been possible, Spain might still be Queen of the Seas and the most powerful nation on earth. There might never have been a United States of America.

Instead, however, unharnessed radio ether played merrily around and through Columbus and his tiny fleet, and no one was the wiser.

It took months, even years, for the news of the great discovery to seep through Europe. By the time it became generally spread about, it had acquired mythical qualities. No doubt, hearers shook their heads and murmured, "Interesting, if true," or "So what?" in their own peculiar language and went on about their business.

There was no Graham Place Name to describe the beauty of the mountains and plains of the new country, the colorful ceremonies of the fantastic natives, the untold wealth of the new world, nor the vagaries of its climate.

Only a few courageous adventurers went off to confirm the few distorted reports and explore for themselves; and so, the settling of the new world was accomplished in a slow and spotty fashion.

How different things are today. How rapidly news travels, thanks to Edison, Heinrich Hertz, DeForest, Marconi and other illustrious scientists.

radio stations broadcasting National Farm and Home hour while 623 transmitters presented weather forecasts, and 146 stations cooperated with the Department of Agriculture in broadcasting market news.

In 37 states, 221 stations supply radio time for the State Extension Service and the Department of Agriculture, and the remaining 11 states have commercial stations on which the Department of Agriculture broadcasts frequently. Agricultural colleges operate 19 transmitters and 13 of them use commercial facilities.

Of the 6,800,000 farms in the United States, about two and one-half million have radio receivers, a very large proportion of them of the battery-operated type.

The modern radio is a greatly improved instrument. It can be directly connected to a 110-volt circuit. Its operating expense is low. The energy consumed by a radio is small equivalent to that used by an ordinary electric light bulb of from 50 to 100 watts capacity.

Tests made in various farm homes give 3 kw-h as the average energy consumed a month. This means a cost at 40 cents a month at a 5 cent kw-h rate. Certainly this is a small price to pay for the valuable information and the endless entertainment which a radio brings to the farm family.

The new radio eliminates fussing over wet or dry batteries and frequent decreases in volume because of run-down equipment.

The prices of radios now on the market vary widely. They range from \$10 to \$20 for box receivers and from \$20 up to much higher figures for receivers installed in floor cabinets.

Cheaper radios have shorter lives and poorer tone qualities. For the finest reception and long-time satisfaction it is better to purchase a fairly higher priced radio.

The average price of all radios sold in the United States last year was \$30.

Mountain Cattle Die by Mysterious Poison

RAYMOND, Calif. —(AP)—An unknown plant poison is believed by authorities to be the cause of numerous deaths among cattle in the mountain ranges near this town. A number of poisonous plants grow in the region but as a rule instinct guides cattle away from them.

The appearance of the alligator is similar to that of the lizard, and it was a natural mistake for the early Spaniards to classify the alligator as a

Common Boy Faces Odds in England

Best British Schools Are Reserved for the Upper Classes

This is the second in a series of six articles examining, closeup, the average boy of 14 in Europe today . . . his prospects for the new school term—and for the future—and the age when, in America, he would this month be entering high school.

LONDON.—(AP)—Two-headed Jack Hawkins, typical English boy, returns to school this fall with the chances 1,000-to-1 against his getting to the top in life.

Jack (that's as good a name as any) probably doesn't know that, but those are the odds against him given by Professor John Hilton of Cambridge, who says attainment of the "reserved status of life" in England is an almost exclusive privilege of public school graduates.

And Jack, son of a lower middle class English family, doesn't go to public school. For England's public schools are not public at all, but high-tuition private institutions attended by few but young aristocrats.

Figures Tell Jack's Fate

Backing up his odds against Jack, Professor Hilton says public school men in "reserved status" include 52 of 56 bishops, 19 of 24 deans, 122 of 156 county court judges and recorders, 152 of 210 civil servants paid more than \$5,000 annually and 20 of 21 cabinet ministers.

To get to the top, he tells Jack:

"You must have been at the right school and be entitled through life to wear the right school tie."

Others take the view, however, that there are more public school boys in high places than others because the public school boys just naturally were smarter than the others.

It also is pointed out that boys like Jack, in rare instances, can go through public schools on free scholarships.

State Supports Some Schools

supported schools and the smaller private schools where costs are considerably less than in the "public" schools. By far the majority of boys like Jack are shunted off into state schools which prepare them for mechanical and clerical jobs, either professional or semi-professional in character.

Or May Quit School

Others are apprenticed to manufacturers or craftsmen, and there always is available the full-time, part-time and night vocational schools.

Jack is at cross roads. By this time he has been in school nine years, and the educational system of examinations has determined his degree of intelligence.

If he follows the majority he soon will quit school and go to work at what ever offers. Although the compulsory school age is 5 to 14, many leave earlier with permission.

Knows U. S. Through Movies

England's traditional middle course in foreign relations is reflected in the average Jack's outlook on other countries.

He regards the world with a comparatively unbiased eye. By training, however, he would sooner take up a career at home or in some British colony than in a foreign country, and he probably will live and die in England or on land over which the Union Jack waves.

Jack gets his ideas of the United States from the movies and the penny press. He sees that country as a land of cowboys, Indians, gangsters, G-men, beautiful women and millionaires.

Perhaps the world's most unique bedroom is that in a tree-top in Kenya, East Africa. For a \$50 charge, one may lie abed and watch all sorts of wild animals, including leopards, elephants, rhinoceroses, and hyenas.

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Call for agent—Phone 5, 561, 221

Electric Brooder Aids Chicken Man

Automatic Temperature Control Causes Chicken to Feather Better

Here Are the Reasons

Desirable features of an electric brooder are listed below:

1. Temperature control is automatic.
2. Causes chicks to feather better.
3. Particularly well adapted to late spring brooding when temperature control by other methods is often quite difficult.
4. Practically eliminates fire hazards.
5. Decreases labor and care.
6. Does not use up the oxygen as when fuel is burned.
7. On the average decreases mortality.

Electric brooders, as a source of heat for brooding chicks, are no longer a novelty on farms and their use is increasing as electric lines are extended to farms throughout the state.

Convenience and the saving of time and labor effected by the electric brooder are partly responsible for this spread, according to Truman E. Henton, of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of Purdue University. "Economy of operation has also played a part in the increased use of electric brooders," Mr. Henton said.

Mr. Henton pointed out that in a series of 66 tests conducted in Indiana from 1929 to 1935 the electric consumption by brooders per chick raised varied from less than one-fourth to more than one kilowatt hour, due to differences in mortality, numbers of chicks brooded, the skill of the operator, the season of brooding, and the length of the brooding period.

The average consumption by the 66 flocks was 449 of a kilowatt hour per chick raised. Of the 66 flocks, 37 used less than half a kilowatt per chick, and 53, or 80 per cent, used less than 3/4 of a kilowatt. Of the eight using more than one kilowatt hour per chick raised, the mortality in four of them exceeded 50 per cent and was 92 per cent in a fifth. This high mortality rate was caused by pullorum disease.

As an example of how the skill of the operator may influence the amount of current used, Mr. Henton cited records on six electric brooders, op-

erated by the same man at the same season of the year and for approximately equal periods. The first year the brooders averaged 237 kilowatt hours each, the next year 185, and during the third year the current consumption was only 117—less than half of the first year.

Congratulations

Hope Municipal Plant and its new subscribers.

BUSTERS
are built to stand up under Active Wear

Big brother styles in junior sizes with the added Buster Brown features of sturdy, long-wearing leather, scuff proof tips, and scientific design to aid healthful growth.

Price Range \$1.95 to \$3.95

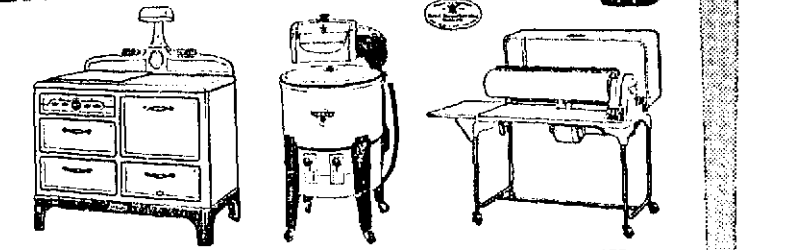


HITT'S BROWN
SHOE STORE

CONGRATULATIONS SPRING HILL and Hempstead County On Your New Power Lines Visit Our Booth

NORGE HOME APPLIANCES

Vitality Different in Design



SIMPLIFY HOUSEWORK • BEAUTIFY THE HOME SATISFY THE MOST CRITICAL

Norge appliances differ so vitally in design and construction that they will surpass your most critical demands. Every Norge product is years ahead in practical, usable conveniences and extras that count most in all-round satisfaction. A little down and a little monthly buys any one or all four. Up to four years to pay on combination purchases.

NORGE DIVISION Borg-Warner Corporation, Detroit, Michigan

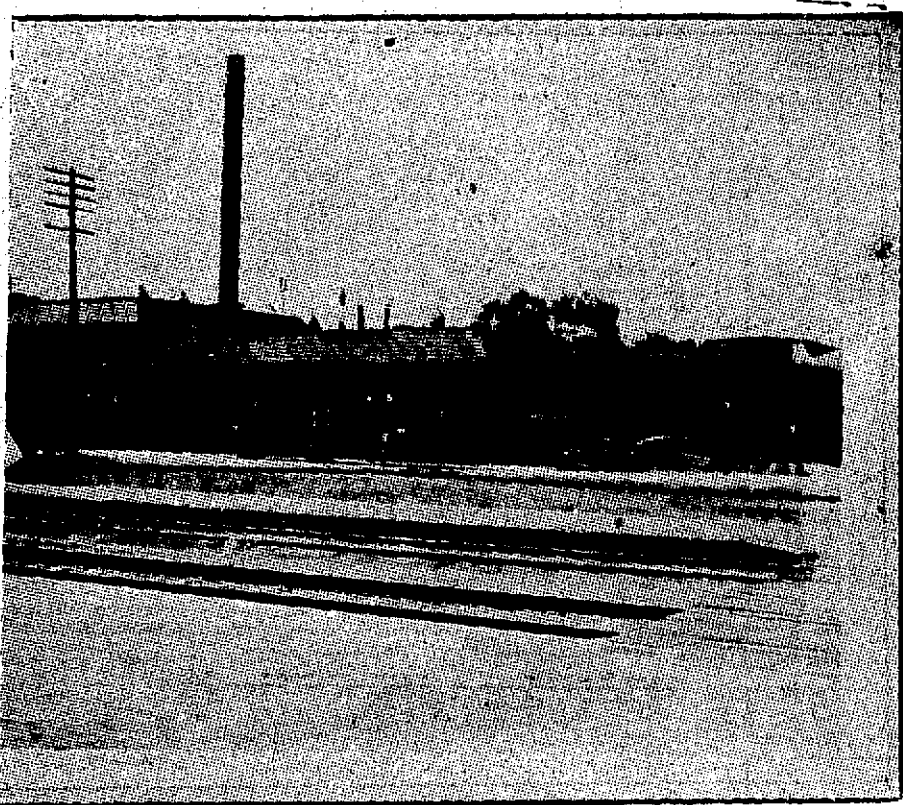
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HOPE FURNITURE CO.
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ROLLATOR REFRIGERATION (Domestic and Commercial) • GAS and ELECTRIC RANGES • WASHERS and IRONERS



ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER ARE TWO of the CHEAPEST THINGS WE BUY



Hope Municipal Water and Light Plant

The Hope Municipal Water and Light plant started over half a century ago with an old fashioned well and water pump, located on Division Street. Electric lights made their first appearance in 1890 when electricity was generated at the old Hope Lumber Company. The city purchased the generator and the lumber company furnished the steam.

From this small beginning the municipal plant has had a steady growth and now, the City of Hope welcomes the new consumers of electricity on the Rural Electrification Lines and is happy that it can give you this new service.

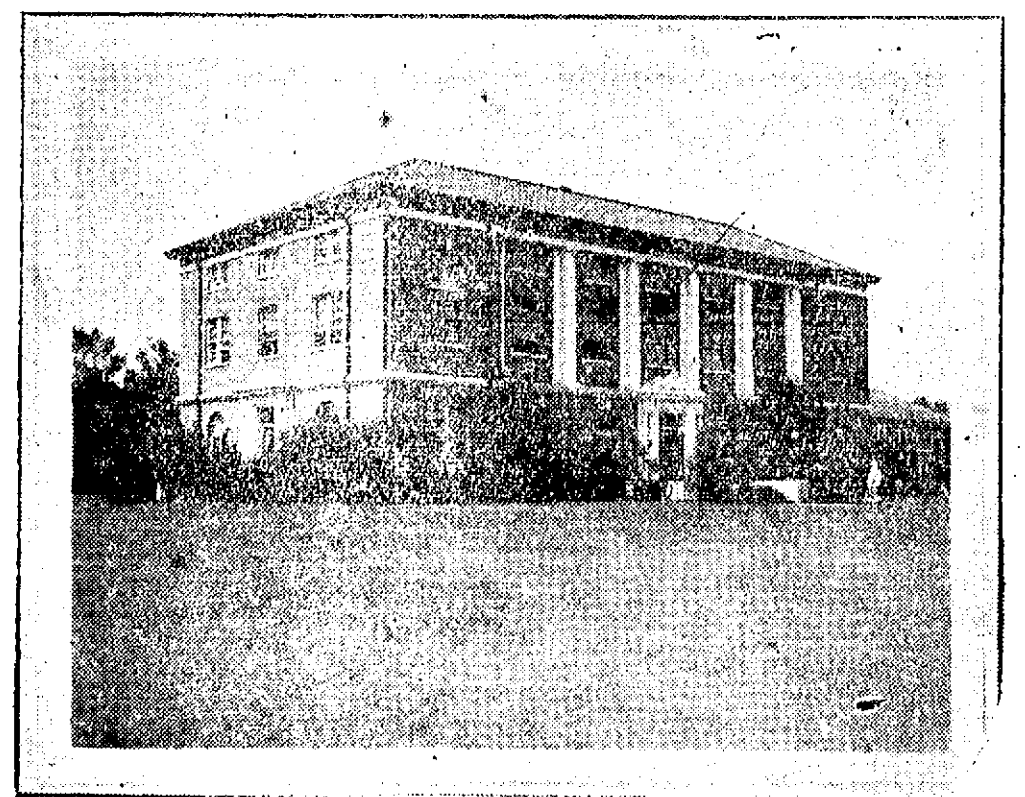


—Photos by Hope Star.

Rural Electrification Lines under construction

We feel that Hope is indeed fortunate to be surrounded by such progressive citizens; we are proud of this new association and know that through our continued association unlimited development of Hempstead County will be assured.

Through the Rural Electrification system developed by Hope, communities and farm homes of Hempstead County can now enjoy the many benefits of electricity at a very low cost.



City Hall of Hope

CITY OF HOPE

THIS IS WHAT 10c WORTH OF ELECTRICITY WILL DO IN THE HOME

It will operate a vacuum cleaner approximately 4½ hours; a washing machine 4 hours; a radio 13 and ½ hours; a toaster 2 hours; a percolator 3 and ½ hours; a fan 26 hours; a clock 666 hours; a 60 watt lamp 22 hours; an electric iron 2 hours.

THIS IS WHAT 10c WORTH OF ELECTRICITY WILL DO ON THE FARM

It will operate a motor to lift approximately 80 tons of hay 20 feet above ground; it will churn 200 pounds of butter; it will shell ten bushels of corn; it will do the mechanical work that an average farm helper would do in half a day's time!

Here's Proof That Electricity Pays Its Way on the Farm

REA Outlines How Other Farmers of Nation Utilize It

Takes Place of Gasoline—Electric Motors Don't Need Watching

NO. 1 LABOR SAVER

Lights in House and Barn, Running Water, 20th Century Items

"How can I afford to pay for electricity?" is a question farmers now and then asked the Rural Electrification Administration. This question is answered by other farmers, who already use electricity, and who calculated their savings from substituting electricity for other sources of light and power.

For example, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ruse, of Canal Winchester, Ohio, find that the electric power pays for itself. They subtract the monthly cost of gasoline used for pumping water to the milk cooler, for running the washing machine, and for various other purposes. Then, they take out the cost of kerosene for lighting, and the frequent replacement of broken lamp chimneys, and find that the electric bill is offset.

Labor Saving
After adequate electric refrigeration is installed in his dairy, Mr. Ruse expects to keep his milk in better condition, and to get a higher price for it. With proper electric lighting in the barn, he can care for his cows more easily and efficiently. With this saving in time and labor he believes he will be able to care for more cows and increase his income.

Where hard work is made easier, more work can be accomplished. One Indiana farmer saves \$56 a year by grinding feed electrically, and he further saves himself the task of handling the ground feed twice.

In many farm homes without refrigeration, food spoilage costs several dollars a month even in winter, since nearly as much is spoiled by freezing as by summer heat. Where ice is purchased, the amount to be deducted from the electric bill is substantial. In many cases, farm families figure that savings on food alone will justify electric installation.

Cooling Milk
A dairy farmer in the Middle West reports that an electric milk cooler installed on his farm has saved time and labor, and cut down waste to an almost unbelievable minimum. Before using the electric cooler, he carted the milk to a creek a quarter of a mile away. Each morning he reloaded it on a wagon and took it to the railroad sta-

tion. During warm months the milk frequently soured and was unsalable after the trip. Now, it not only arrives at the market sweet, but it has received a much higher rating, and brings a better price.

These examples indicate that when the farmer sits down with pencil and paper and compares the cost of electric power—where the charges for it are reasonable—to the cost of gasoline or kerosene, and with the waste that occurs where there is no electric service, he is no longer afraid of electricity costing more than he can afford. In fact, he may even find that in addition to being a labor-saver and a convenience, electric power actually costs less.

It's No 'Sad-Iron' With Electricity

Electric Power Eliminates Working Over Scorching Stove

Almost without exception where a home is wired for electricity, there will be found an electric iron. East of handling, convenience, and economical operation are the chief reasons for the iron's popularity with housewives. To the woman who must do her housework without modern conveniences, ironing is the insult added to the injury of washing. Where irons must be heated on a coal or wood stove, it means that the operator must work in an overheated room. She must walk back and forth many times to change the irons as they cool. The iron is frequently too hot and she must wait a few moments for it to cool, or risk scorching her husband's best shirt. The handles of old-type irons become hot and a "holder" is necessary. When the "holder" slips, a blistered hand is usually the result. But that is not the worst of it.

With perspiring brow, a blistered hand and aching feet, the unfortunate housewife still has the stove to consider. It will not burn indefinitely without attention. She must stop in the middle of a ruffle to run to the wood-box, or to put on an extra shovel or two of coal. Then she must wash her soiled hands to keep from smudging Betty's dress with soot. If a neighbor drops in for a chat on her front porch, the stove must be "dampened," the irons pushed back and later the whole operation must be started over again.

Fortunate is the woman who is able to do her ironing the modern way. The new electric irons are smoothly streamlined and of proper weight. Automatic heat control makes scorching impossible. The composition handles cause no inconvenience. The heat can be turned off with the flip of a button and the iron left on its stand without danger. An added advantage of the

Light-Conditioning Opens New Era In Home Comfort



This light-conditioned living room provides eye-comfortable illumination for every member of the family.

By Jean Prentice

Now comes "light-conditioning" to be added to the comforts of home. When rain beats against the window pane or when early twilight falls, light-conditioning will make eyesight-conserving and beautiful light available at the turn of electric switches.

Scientific Standards
A home is light-conditioned when its lighting meets scientific standards for eyesight protection. The term may refer to inexpensive but correct new lighting in a cottage or to the approved illumination in a pretentious home.

A single room may be light-conditioned by following the new rules. Or an entire home, from basement to attic, can be conditioned against gloomy days and long evenings.

Not for many years have there been so many developments as recently in home lighting.

First important departure came with the unearthing of new scientific facts on the relation of light to

sight. To give the more abundant light which researchers found was needed, shades of lamps grew bigger and table lamp bases grew taller. An instrument was perfected to measure home lights quickly and without fuss. Providing enough light to see safely was thus taken out of the realm of guesswork.

Light-conditioning has sprung from all these developments.

Planned for Comfort
How to light-condition your own living room is illustrated by the accompanying picture. The lights here were planned for the comfort of a father, mother, and two children, as well as for the beautifying of the home.

Notice that the lighting presents a symmetrical appearance. It is well-balanced. Also it is well-diffused. There are no depressing shadows. The illumination is stimulating.

Since, for eye comfort, we should not read or sew in a single island of light in an otherwise dark room, the ceiling fixture was selected to

provide an overall smoothness of light. It reflects most of its light to the ceiling, to be distributed into the room.

I especially like light-conditioning's provision for a good lamp near every sitting place!

Provision for All Eyes
The scientifically designed study lamp on the desk serves both desk and chair. The large comfortable

desk lamp is made still more comfortable with an approved bridge lamp . . . which produces 25 foot-candles of light at book level. At the davenport, twin end-table lamps, also of scientific structure, assure good lighting for two or more persons. And for an unseen grouping of furniture in the left foreground there's a floor lamp giving three levels of light.

For beauty's sake alone there's a bowl of electric light, or decorative urn, on the radio. It is the finishing touch for a cheerful room where overcast skies outside cannot put a damper on one's spirits . . . or one's eyes.

electric iron is that it is rust-proof. There is no need to clean and sandpaper the iron before using. It remains bright and smooth as long as it lasts, which with care, means from twenty years to a life time. Occasionally, perhaps, the cord must be replaced, but if good ones are purchased

they last for years. With the electric iron, the operator may sit or stand in one place until the ironing is finished. No walking is necessary, so it is easy on the feet as well as on the hands and clothes.

The electric energy consumed by a hand iron is about 1.2 kw-hr a month for

1 person; or about 6 kw-hr a month for the average size family. The cost of operation for a family of five, at a 5-cent kw-hr rate would be: 30 cents a month for 6 kw-hr. The cost of operation, however, varies with the rate and with the efficiency with which the iron is used. Long periods of heating the

Hope Hardware Company to Install Complete Electric Appliance Dept.

Westinghouse Washers and Ironers Are Added to Line of Goods—Store to Have Display at Spring Hill Dedication

E. O. Wingfield, manager of the Hope Hardware Company, announces that due to increased interest of the people of Hope and surrounding territory in electrical appliances, he was adding Westinghouse Washers and Ironers and appliances to his electrical department. Hope Hardware Company has for some time been dealers for Westinghouse Refrigerators, and with the addition of the new items this store will have a complete Westinghouse Electrical Appliance Department, and will be the exclusive Westinghouse dealers for Hope and vicinity.

The Westinghouse line includes the Westinghouse "Kitchen Proved" Refrigerator, that has been tested and proved in the kitchens of the women of America and foreign countries; 16.87 Westinghouse Refrigerators were purchased by FWA for the low rent housing projects (this purchase was made after competitive bids were submitted) the contract awarded on the basis of ten year economy; Westinghouse was awarded the contract because of lowest operating cost over a ten year period. Westinghouse Refrigerators are available for every family—16 models from \$115.50 up, in both deluxe and porcelain finish.

The Westinghouse Company has just announced a new line of washers and ironers, featuring a "matched line." These washers and ironers are beautiful—all white with black trim—washers and ironers matched featuring new convenience, new ease of operation, and increased efficiency.

Users of Westinghouse washers and ironers say that they now do in one day the washing and ironing that formerly required two days.

A complete new line of Westinghouse table appliances is now available, including Waffle Irons, Percolators, Coffee Makers, Toasters, Sandwich Grills, Heating Pads and Irons. The new line of Vacuum Cleaners offer a special value. Perhaps the most outstanding Westinghouse appliance is

iron while not in use or ironing over-damp clothes will increase the cost.

The prices of electric irons run from \$2 to \$9 and up, depending on the make. The irons with automatic heat control are in the higher price range, but are more than worth their initial cost because they save electricity and clothes, and reduce the fire hazard to virtually nothing. Tests made in different states show that the electric iron takes one third less time for ironing a weekly wash than the old "sad" iron.

the Rectangular Roaster—an Electric Range in two feet of shelf space—this roaster does every cooking job required in the average home—200 of these Roasters and Broiler Grids are being given away each week during the nation-wide Crisco \$51,480 prize contest. In addition to being dealers in Westinghouse appliances, the Hope Hardware Company is the exclusive dealer in Emerson Radios. These radios are outstanding in appearance, performance and value. Emerson is the world's largest maker and seller of small radios. Two of the many console models are making radio history: The AB182 14 tube set, with a 15 watt output, a 15 inch dynamic speaker—in a beautiful cabinet—at a price of \$99.95; and a 6 tube console in a beautiful cabinet with complete foreign reception for only \$49.95. Emerson radios are an appropriate complement to the Westinghouse line and complete the electric appliance department of the Hope Hardware Company.

Mr. Wingfield and his entire organization congratulate the people of Hope who will receive electric service for the first time. In order that the people may become familiar with electric service and the advantages it offers, Hope Hardware Company will have a complete display of electrical appliances at the opening celebration at Spring Hill, on Wednesday, September 27th. In addition to the presence of the Hope Hardware Company, Messrs. Massey and Mr. Givens of the Electrical Department of Power and Light, Westinghouse Company, State and Federal representatives of Westinghouse and Emerson radios will be present to explain the use of the various electrical appliances to the new users of electric service.

The women of Hope and vicinity are showing an increased desire for the comfort, convenience and economy of using electric appliances. They have grown modern and want the modern conveniences that only electric appliances can provide.

Hope Hardware Company is enthusiastic about their electrical department, and feels that it is an important part of their store. They invite all the people of Hope and vicinity to visit their store and inspect their electric appliance department.

Congratulations

Let Us Do Your Machine Work

CASTING and WELDING

Our Specialty

COX-CASSIDY FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY

Hope

Arkansas

CONGRATULATIONS TO USERS OF THE NEW "R. E. A." ELECTRIC SERVICE! YOU WILL NEED THESE ELECTRIC APPLIANCES IN YOUR HOME

To Get The Most Out Of Your Electric Service

THE KITCHEN IS WHERE YOU USE IT . . .

THE Kitchen IS WHERE WE proved it!

GET ALL THE FACTS! See the Westinghouse FAMILY ALBUM!

See what the new Westinghouse has done in 89 actual HOME Proving Kitchens . . . food families of 2 to 6 persons . . . food budgets of \$27 to \$90 a month. It will pay you to get the facts. See the Family Album today!

It's Kitchen-proved . . . in kitchens like yours! See how Westinghouse does more things better, saves you more money.

Westinghouse Kitchen-proved REFRIGERATOR



I WASH AND IRON THE SAME DAY, — AND I'M NOT TIRED. MY WESTINGHOUSE WASHER AND IRONER DO THE WORK

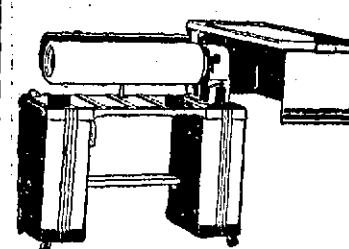
Westinghouse

Washers were designed by the women of America—they are the most Convenient, Easiest to use and most economical.

They are equipped with the "French" Turbulator which provides "Natural" washing action—Guaranteeing cleaner clothes with less wear.

The "Streamline" Wringer is fully automatic—wringing dry a towel in one end and a handkerchief in the other end.

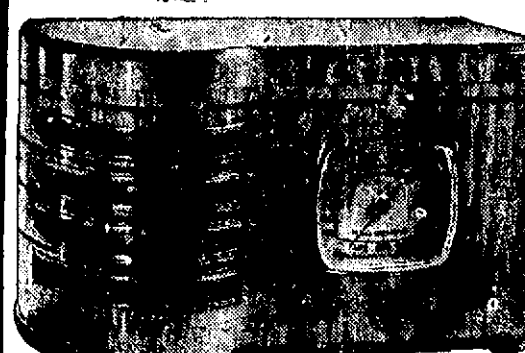
SAVES 1/2 Ironing Time



Women everywhere praise the Westinghouse Ironer because of its ease of operation and speed of ironing—Saves one half of ironing time.

Emerson's Amazing New and Finer Tone

Inducing Thousands to Replace Old Radio Sets!



EMERSON Model R-167

\$29.95

"MIRACLE TONE CHAMBER"

(Mechanical and Design Patents Pending)

Hailed by Radio World as Truly Great Advance in NATURAL Reception



At last—voice and instrument reception in your home just as it is broadcast at the radio station! This new invention—an entirely different type of speaker grille—blends the tones and equalizes reception throughout the entire room. Come in—see it—hear it!

A Radio for Every Purse and Purpose Priced from \$14.95 to \$750.00

Every House Needs

WESTINGHOUSE

Exclusive Westinghouse Dealers

HOPE HARDWARE CO.

"Your Electrical Appliance Dealer" HOPE — ARKANSAS

Exclusive Emerson Radio Dealers

Phone 45

120 So. Elm Street

Wash Day No Blue Monday on Farms

Utilization of Electric Power Lightens the Day's Work

Washing clothes is the woman's task. It has been throughout the history of mankind. At the expense of drudgery, fatigue and hardship women have, from time immemorial, struggled to attain some standard of cleanliness for their families. The degree of effort made toward cleanliness might well be used as a gauge of civilization.

Laundry methods and customs vary in different countries and localities, but however or wherever washing is done, there is rivalry among women as to achieving the best results. From India to Japan, and from Mexico to Sweden, that woman is respected most in her community whose washing is the cleanest. Throughout the world, from the housewife's viewpoint, neighbors are best judged by the condition of their clothes on the line, or stretched out on the grass, as the case might be.

In many parts of the world, and sadly enough in many parts of our own country, laundry methods remain primitive. But a new day dawned for the American housewife with the domestic utilization of electric power, and the light is spreading rapidly. Wherever electricity is available for pumping water and running the electric washing machine, women have lost their dread of wash day. The popularity of the washing machine rests on several points. It saves back-breaking labor. It saves time. It saves the housewife's health, and, oftentimes her good disposition. Its first cost and operating cost are small. It makes clothes clean and, because it makes rubbing unnecessary, it lengthens the life of materials.

The time required for the average family was with an electric washing machine is about one-third to one-half the time consumed by the washboard and tub method. The improved drying type of washer will wash and dry clothes in three hours instead of the eight or nine hours by the old methods. The electric washer can save the housewife as much as six hours of hard labor in one washing.

All washing machines work on the principle of forcing warm soapy water through the fabric of the clothes to remove dirt particles. To do this the clothes are agitated in the soapy water by an electrically driven motor. The method of agitation distinguishes the type of washing machine. There are five types.

The Dolly Type is used largely on the farm. It is generally operated by means of a portable electric motor. With this type the clothes are agitated back and forth horizontally by a four-pronged disc, which operates from the top of the tub.

The Submerged Gyration, or Agitator Type is somewhat like the Dolly Type, with the "dolly" placed at the bottom of the tub instead of the top. The electric motor under the tub drives the flange-shaped disc back and forth. This type is the most commonly used, and it is effectually and easily handled.

The Cylinder Type is used mostly in laundries. Washers of this type contain a horizontally revolving cylinder.

The Oscillator Type has no moving parts in the tub, but the tub itself revolves back and forth in a horizontal plane.

The Vacuum Type operates like the old hand-operated vacuum cup. It has four cups mounted on an axis, which moves up and down and revolves back and forth at the same time.

The energy consumption of a washing machine is relatively low. Tests made by various state experiment stations, covering some 58 families using types of machines, give 3 kwh. a month as the average energy consumption for

washing clothes for a family of five persons. Hence the cost at a 5 cents a kwh rate would be 15 cents a month, or \$1.80 a year.

The agitator type of washer is available in capacities of 4 to 14 pounds of clothes to be washed. Those equipped with safety cushion clothes wringers range in price from about \$40 to \$130, and those having new centrifugal dryers range from about \$100 to \$180 in price.

The average retail price for all washing machines sold in the United States in 1935 was \$65.

The chief factor that may add to the cost of a washing machine is depreciation. Considering the average life of a machine to be from 10 to 12 years, the depreciation would be about

per cent, or \$5.85 a year for a machine whose initial price is \$65. Care of the machine, however, such as oiling, minor repairs, cleaning and proper loading will enormously increase the life of a machine.

Decisions on purchasing a washing machine should be governed by the quantity of the weekly wash. A machine with a large capacity will save more time for the housewife, with no appreciable increase in the cost of energy consumption, and the cost of upkeep and depreciation will be lower.

A washing machine must never be overburdened. It is much cheaper to run the machine for a longer period under lighter loads than to try to rush the wash with a single operation. Light loads increase the life of the washer and result in cleaner and brighter clothes.

They're Still Arguing About Old Sitting Bull

PIERRE, S. D.—(P)—A movement to construct a new marker on the grave of Sitting Bull at Fort Yates, N. D., again has revived the question of whether the Sioux warrior was a chief or a medicine man. Authorities have differed on his correct title for years.

Lawrence K. Fox, superintendent of the state historical department, maintains the trial leader was a medicine man but was called chief "for the want of a better title."

Stanley Vestal in his book, "Sitting Bull," wrote: "There are several men still living who saw him inaugurated as head of the non-agency Sioux," and Charles H. L. Johnston called him an Unkpapa chief. However, the band which Sitting Bull led was more commonly known as the Hunkpapas.

Fox says Sitting Bull's grave has been marked several times but the markers have been destroyed by souvenir seekers or vandals.

That Racial Trait

Isaac was dying, there was no doubt about it. He had been unconscious for hours. His family had anxiously gathered about his bedside. Suddenly his eyes opened. His wife leaned over him and said tenderly: "Ikey, do you know me?"

"Ach, what foolishness; sure I know you. You're Rebecca, mine wife."

"And these peoples, do you know them?"

"Ya, Jake, my son. Isidor, my nephew; Rosie, my daughter; Simon, my son, and my brother, David, and Joseph—Ach, Gott, who's tending store?"

Hard To Find a Buffalo

"What is it that a man likes about us old-fashioned girls?"

"The fact that you're gradually disappearing."

Electric Wire Efficient Fence



THIS PIG IS KEPT OUT OF THE PARLOR—Farmers everywhere are learning more and more of the many and varied uses of electricity on the farm.

Here a single strand of charged wire is sufficient fencing to keep the pig within bounds. Twice she has come into contact with the fence, and, although the amperage is very low preventing her from getting a serious shock, she will not touch the wire again.

The Rural Electrification Administration in Washington will furnish information to farmers about how to use their electric service most economically and with maximum benefits.

Ku Klux Klan, Hooded Organization, Is Often Down But Never Quite Out

Condensed History of the Ku Klux Klan, Organized by Six Men Following the Civil War to Dispel Gloom Over South, Given in AP Article

By The AP Feature Service

On December 24, 1865, six men of the disbanded Confederate army met in the law office of Judge Thomas M. Jones in a small brick building at Pulaski, Tenn.

One of the six, Captain John C. Lester, proposed a club to dispel gloom over defeat of the south. It was proposed that the name should be "Klugs," Greek for band or circle. Someone suggested Ku Klux, and Lester said: "Let's add Klan to this—we're all Scotch-Irish." That name was adopted.

Even Horses Wear Sheets

That night the Klansmen disguised in sheets, their horses also covered with sheets, rode through town frightening negroes. Members saw in this organization a weapon against negroes and against carpet-baggers from the north.

A year later in a ruined house outside Pulaski the Klan really was born, in its first important convocation.

A delegation was sent to General Robert E. Lee in Virginia, but while he is supposed to have given the Klan his blessing, he refused to join.

General Nathan Bedford Forest, southern cavalry hero, became "Grand Wizard" in convention at Nashville, May, 1867, and Klansmen in full regalia paraded in Athens, Ala., and Pulaski.

Acts of Violence Start

Acts of violence in the south by men in Klan regalia followed. Public sentiment was aroused against Klan. Tennessee legislature passed an anti-KKK statute in 1868. Trials of Klan members held in Alabama and South Carolina ended in non-convictions.

But lawlessness attributed to Klan was a factor in its decline, beginning in 1869. The congressional investigation of 1871-72 also hit it hard. By 1873, KKK was a "synonym for the most sinister and dangerous forces in American life" (outside the south), according to Prof. John Moffat Mecklin of Dartmouth. Then for almost half a century KKK was in eclipse.

Revived In 1915

In 1915 William Joseph Simmons (tall, thin-lipped, spectacled) dreamed of a new Klan to take in all sections on credo of "basic Americanism."

On October 16, 1915, he and 34 associates signed a petition for a charter. Petition was granted.

On Thanksgiving night, 1915 Klan gathered under a blazing torch on Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Ga., and took oath of allegiance to The Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. Soon, warnings posted by Klan revealed its presence in many southern communities, and it spread northward.

But it wasn't getting anywhere in particular until June, 1920, when Simmons conferred with Edward Young Clarke and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler, two shrewd publicity experts who proceeded to "sell" the Klan to the country. Ten dollars was the initiation fee.

The Klan stood on a platform of 100 per cent Americanism, white supremacy in south, anti-Catholicism, anti-Semitism, purity of womanhood.

World Investigates Klan

Between June, 1920, and October, 1921, Klan grew from an estimated 5,000 members to 100,000. In this period the New York World made an investigation of the Klan, and reported these findings for that period:

Four killings
One mutilation
One branding with acid
41 floggings
27 tar-and-feather parties
5 kidnappings
43 individuals warned to leave
14 communities threatened by posters
16 parades of masked men
Whether justly or unjustly, a wave of lawlessness that accompanied Klan's growth was associated with the Klan.

Congress Acts Again

The outcry was so great that another

Electricity Helps in Fire Prevention

A Rural Building Burns Every 15 Minutes in United States

"Fire Fire!" Nearly every farm family lives in fear of that dreadful cry. It means the frantic gathering together of every available person, carrying buckets, pails, pots and pans—any utensils that hold water. It means a bitter, too often a losing fight, without the reassuring clanging of fire engines or the hiss of water streams against the buildings.

And a rural building burns every 15 minutes. A lantern frequently is the cause.

It has been estimated that fire takes an annual toll of three thousand five hundred lives on farms in the United States, or about ten lives each day. Property damage by fire in rural America amounts to two hundred and fifty million dollars annually.

Lightning, defective flues and chimneys, spontaneous combustion of hay and grains, and accidents in the handling of lanterns, candles and kerosene are among the leading causes.

Legend has it that Mrs. O'Leary's cow kicked over the lantern that reduced the city of Chicago to a blackened ash heap. Cows have been kicking over lanterns since before most of us can remember and will continue to do so as long as there are lanterns to kick. As cows art a necessity, the solution must be to get rid of the lanterns.

That means electricity, bringing safe as well as clear and steady light to the farm home, the barn, the poultry houses and the barnyards.

As electricity goes far toward preventing farm fires, so it is invaluable in fighting them when they occur. It makes possible adequate water supplies, and the pumping of water under pressure.

Buckets of water can only be effective in fighting very small fires. Any pressure water system is much more effective. Their effectiveness is increased if, when water systems are being installed on farms, outside faucets are placed at vantage points on the house and barn.

Seldom can a protective stream of water be provided by a gravity system. The great majority of farms must resort to pumping water from wells, springs or streams. The most dependable and economical way of pumping water is by the use of electric pumps.

The electricity to operate them can be supplied, from central stations, by rural distribution lines such as the Rural Electrification Administration is financing.

Latest figures show that 10.9 per cent of our farms—only one farm in nine—has such electric service. The proportion of farm houses which have running water is almost exactly the same.

Of course, running water and safe light, giving a much greater degree of fire protection, are but two of the many benefits which electricity brings to farms.

and we say.....

Best Wishes

to the

City of Hope

and the

Municipal Plant

on their

Rural

Electrification

Project

Temple

Cotton Oil

Company

CONGRATULATIONS

To

The City of Hope

And The Rural

Communities

For Their Splendid

Enterprise

And Their Assistance

In Bringing Prosperity

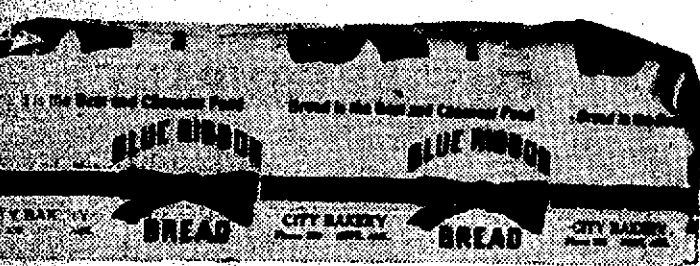
To Us All

J. L. Williams & Sons

"Lumbering Along Since 1890"

Congratulations to Hope's Municipal Power Plant

Blue Ribbon Bread



At Your Grocer and

CITY BAKERY

Western Auto Associate Store

214 South Main Street
Hope, Arkansas

September 27, 1937.

Rural Subscribers,
Hope's New Power Lines.

Dear Friends:

Let us be among the first to congratulate you on your newest and most modern convenience, and invite you to visit our store for your electrical needs.

We are able to give you your light bulbs, fans, irons, waffle irons, toasters, mixers, percolators, washing machines, radios, vacuum cleaners, plugs, sockets, extension cords, in fact every thing you will need in the electrical line at a cost lowest ever offered.

Visit us and be convinced.

WESTERN AUTO ASSOCIATE STORE

By Joe T. Riddle
Owner and operator.

Vacuum Cleaner Is Big Help on Farm

Has Done Much to Take the Drudgery Out of Farm Life

Dirt is the common enemy of farmer and farm-wife alike.

In winter, summer, spring and fall it winds its grimy way into house and barn, menacing not only peace of mind, but health and happiness.

In times past, it has been estimated that the farm wife spent on an average of more than an hour a day chasing dirt, time that she could ill spare from her other more pressing duties.

The farmer, too, must continually fight dirt if he is to run his business efficiently. The barn, dairy room and chicken house have sanitary requirements which must be fulfilled. It has been customary for the farmer to spend many hours in laborious cleaning each week—time that he might well spend in more productive labor.

The vacuum cleaner has probably done as much to take the drudgery out of farm life as any other appliance. The spring and fall cleaning, is now made easy by the electrically-operated vacuum cleaner. Unlike the broom and duster method, which stirs up dust from one place only to deposit it in another, the vacuum cleaner takes dirt permanently out of circulation.

It will remove dust, dirt and grime from floors, rugs, draperies, upholstered furniture, mattresses and cushions.

The farmer himself has found the vacuum cleaner as indispensable to him as it is to his wife. With an attachable nozzle, it can be used to clean up flies in the dairy room at night. It can be used to clean incubators, spray paint, burn stumps and do other miscellaneous tasks.

The picture of a housewife down on her hands and knees, dust cloth in hand, prying into corners for dust, is not a pleasant one. It represents back-breaking drudgery.

Consider, then, how the vacuum cleaner has changed her daily routine, even her mode of living. A few minutes each day with this labor-saving device, running it over the floors and furniture, and her rooms are spotless. Perhaps she will hand the cleaner to one of her young children to do the work—if it can be called that. In any event, her cleaning takes only a fraction of the time it used to under the old broom system, and the vacuum does it much more efficiently, too.

The cost of operation of a vacuum cleaner is very small. Using a motor of 200 watts capacity, it consumes from 1 to 2 kw. per month. At a 5-cent rate, this would be only 5 to 10 cents a month.

Fly-trapping has been reported as a unique use for a vacuum cleaner. Homemakers are reporting that they have been able to rid their houses and milk rooms of flies by attaching the hose nozzle and moving it past the flies at dusk or dawn when they are sluggish. They are easily caught.

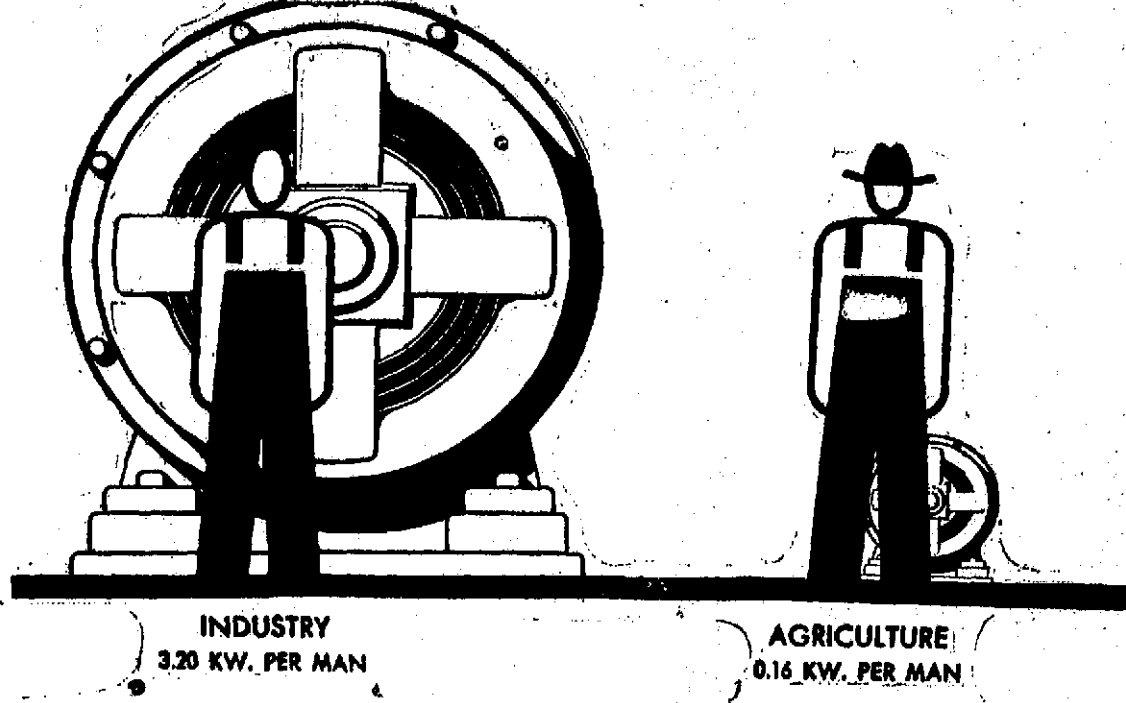
Some farmers have found the vacuum cleaner convenient for cleaning the small feathers and fine dust out of their incubators.

But each uses for this modern labor-saver are incidental to the prime function of the vacuum—the easy and efficient removal of dirt. Cleaning and straightening up the house will always be one of the wife's most important tasks. The time required each day for housecleaning is dependent on a number of factors—for example, the kind of floors and the type of floor coverings. The number and age of the children in the home largely determine the necessary cleaning up of the dirt that is tracked in.

But whatever time a wife spends in cleaning, she can be certain that once she has a vacuum cleaner, she will never do without it.

The prices of vacuum cleaners range from \$20 to \$65 for the stationary brush type, and from \$30 to \$100 for the rotating brush type.

Farm Electricity Lags Behind Factory



FARM POWER HAS LAGGED BEHIND—The average working man on the farm has only one-twentieth as much electrical energy to help him as the working man in industry. At the beginning of 1937, industry was over 80 percent electrified while electricity was used as a power source in less than 3 percent of agricultural processes. Each industrial worker had 3.20 kilowatts to help him; each agricultural worker only 0.16 kilowatts.

These ratios are being changed, however, with rural electric line construction under way in every section of the United States. John M. Carmody, recently appointed Rural Electrification Administrator, says that indications point to half again as much rural line construction activity in 1937 as in 1936, the biggest farm power year heretofore. And farmers no doubt will in time be provided with new electric tools devised to bring to agriculture the same efficiency which has revolutionized industry.

Bubonic Plague Is Threat of Fleas

Federal Investigators Fear Outbreak of "Black Death" in West

DENVER.—(AP)—Flea hunters of the United States public health service are investigating conditions in western states which they fear might lead to an outbreak of bubonic plague. This they say is the "black death" which, in the 14th century, wiped out one-fourth of the known world's population.

Dr. C. R. Eskey, senior surgeon in charge of plague suppressive measures, with headquarters in San Francisco, says wild rodents—chipmunks, ground squirrels and prairie dogs—have been found in seven states in the last three years carrying plague-bearing fleas. The flea hunters, under his direction, have killed thousands of rodents in those and neighboring states this summer in an effort to determine areas infested with carriers of the disease.

Few Human Cases

"The incidence of human infection has been slight thus far," Dr. Eskey reports, "but the potential dangers are so great that the situation and further investigation of all the factors involved in the dissemination."

He urges eradication of infested rodents in certain danger zones.

In the last four years, he says, there have been only eight human cases of plague in the United States—five in California and one each in Oregon, Nevada and Utah. All victims recovered but one, a sheep herder in Lake county, Oregon, who died of plague in 1934.

Apparently there is not nearly as much danger from human contact with plague-infected wild rodents," he says, "as there is with infected domestic rats."

Infection Spreads Inland

Rodent plague first was discovered in the United States among domestic rats of San Francisco in 1900. It was believed stamped out among the rats, Dr. Eskey says, but later was discovered in field rodents. The area of infection first was believed to be a limited one in California.

But in 1934—as plague-carrying fleas apparently spread inland from domestic rats in coastal ports to common field rodents—the plague was discovered among rodents in two interior counties of southern California, Dr. Eskey says, and in northeast California and southeast Oregon.

Since the public health service began its investigation, he reports, further evidence of the disease among rodents has been found in Nevada, Utah, Montana, Idaho and Washington.

No trace of the disease has been found in Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico where tests also were conducted. But Dr. Eskey adds: "The eastward progress of the infection will continue for an indefinite time."

This summer five rolling laboratories, manned by flea hunters, were put in the field.

Their job: To shoot thousands of ro-

dents, to dissect them for evidence of the disease, to tie-flea them and to send the fleas and dead tissue to the plague laboratory in San Francisco.

There guinea pigs are exposed to the tissues and fleas from the dead rodents as a final test to determine if plague is present.

For distance of more than 2,000 miles American and Canadian armies held the speed records.

Congratulations to Hope and Hempstead County

NOTICE!

To Our Customers Who Have Been Waiting for—

WEBER and KEYSTONE WAGONS

We Can Fill Your Order Now. Another carload has just arrived.

Come in to See Us.

Liberal Terms

South Arkansas Implement Co.

Hope

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A GREETING FROM



To the City of Hope and to the New Electric Current Users in Hempstead County

For More Than 20 Years

The Gulf name has been symbolic of High Grade petroleum products and we are happy to record the City of Hope and the Citizens of Hempstead County among our many satisfied customers.

M. S. BATES
Wholesale Distributor

Gulf Refining Company Products
Goodrich Tires and Batteries

We take great pleasure in joining with many others in congratulating the City of Hope and the Rural Citizens of Hempstead County on the new Rural Electrification Program.

Citizens
National Bank

sluggish. They are easily caught.

Some farmers have found the vacuum cleaner convenient for cleaning the small feathers and fine dust out of their incubators.

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Selfish

Two London cabmen were glaring at each other.

"Aw, what's the matter with you?" demanded one.

"Nothing's the matter with me."

"You gave me a nasty look," persisted the first.

"Well," responded the other, "now you mention it, you certainly have a nasty look; but I didn't give it to you."

Urge Electricity for Tenant House

Advantages Are Cited by Nation's Leading Farm Leaders

Three of the nation's farm leaders, representing more than 2,000,000 farmers, today urged American land-owners to follow the example of Holland and France and include their tenant houses in rural electrification projects.

The gist of the appeal was that social benefits would accrue to the tenant while the landlord would profit in dollars and cents because electrification of the farm would attract a higher type tenant, reduce tenant turnover, lower fire hazard and increase the saleable price of the property.

The three men were Edward A. O'Neal, of Chicago, Ill., president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; L. J. Tabor, of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange; and Howard A. Cowden, Kansas City, Mo., president of the Consumers' Co-operative Association. Each expressed his opinion in a letter addressed to Rural Electrification Administrator Morris L. Cooke.

"It goes without saying," stated Mr. O'Neal, "that a farm equipped with electric service will attract the better sort of tenant. It will instill in the tenant more pride in the upkeep and appearance of the farm and it will make life easier and brighter for the farm women as well as for the head of the house."

"It follows that the family that is living comfortably on a rented farm will do more and better work, will be more disposed to co-operate with efforts to improve the place, and will strive to remain good tenants in order to remain where they are happy."

Mr. O'Neal added that the electrified farm will be much easier to sell at a fair price than one that is not so modernized. "In fact," he said, "it is entirely likely that under such conditions the increased sale price would pay for the costs of installations several times over."

In his statement, Mr. Tabor urged not only that the tenant house be provided with electricity but also that the barns and outbuildings be wired.

"No one believes that electricity should be used in a manner that is not finally profitable to the farmer and the home-maker himself," said Mr. Tabor, adding:

"Many make a great mistake, however, by failing to make a complete installation when current is available. It is not only a great mistake, but an expensive one, when a house only is wired and electricity is used only for light and the minor household conveniences."

"Experience has proven that great savings result where the barn, the outbuildings, the chicken houses, tenant houses, and other buildings are properly wired when the installation is first made. Fire hazards are reduced, comfort and conveniences are provided, better health and sanitation made possible. Equally important, a small motor around the barn and outbuildings can pay for itself many times in the saving of labor and time."

Taking electricity "the greatest agency to save labor, improve conditions and beautify rural life," Mr. Tabor said that this new hired man of the farmer should be used to the fullest extent that is practical and possible.

"The greatest problem of the land-owner today," said Mr. Cowden in his statement, "is to get satisfactory, dependable tenant farmers of high caliber who will stick on the property year in and year out—tenants who have enough pride to keep the property in good repair, paint when paint is needed and keep tools in proper condition."

"If the land-owner would wire his tenant's property he would get dependable tenants who would stick. This type of man is not satisfied unless he can have the conveniences of modern times which only electric energy will supply."

"The land-owner realizes how much loss he always faces from the danger of fires. More fires on farms are caused by lamps and hand lanterns than by any other source. With the electrified tenant farm, an electrically operated water pump can provide a ready supply of water to combat fire. Most farm fires could be immediately extinguished if an ample supply of running water were instantly available."

"Again where tenant farms are operated on a share basis, think how much more the land-owners as well as tenant would make if he had electrically operated farm machinery, such as silo fillers, corn huskers, and shellers, feed grinders, incubators, brooders, hay hoists, and other equipment which is well known to the farmer. The work would be performed at half the cost of gasoline or oil operation and with more satisfactory results."

"Where the tenant has to do all these things by hand, electric equipment would do the same work in one-quarter of the time, giving more hours for the tenant to do other work."

So They Say

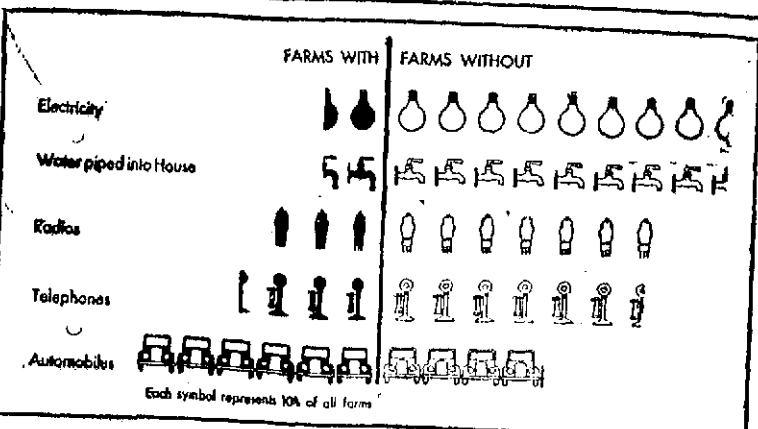
All the protection we had was an American flag stretched in front of a smoochstock—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking of American protection on the Whangpoo river.

I'll toss it away, if Jackie wants me to.—Film Actress Betty Grable, referring to her film career in connection with her engagement to Jackie Coogan.

I'll be awfully glad to see father, I'm nearly broke.—John Roosevelt, youngest son of the President, returning from Europe.

I would like to dedicate the last 10 years of my life to writing an autobiography, but I will never know where the period begins.—Irene Dunne, Hollywood, Calif.

American Farms Are Behind the Times



THIS chart, prepared by the Rural Electrification Administration, illustrates the surprising scarcity of electric service on American farms, despite its almost uniform availability to city people.

Illumination and running water—made possible by electric pumping—are only two of the many advantages which electricity brings to the farm. With them come dependable refrigeration, cool cookery, power for feed grinding and other farm tasks, poultry house illumination for greater egg production, and electric dairy machinery—over two hundred farm uses for electricity have been listed.

By financing the construction of new electric distribution lines in territories now without any electric service, as well as wiring installations on groups of farms, the Rural Electrification Administration is endeavoring to correct the condition which this chart portrays. Assistance in financing purchases of equipment and appliances to utilize the electricity brought by the new lines is to be given by the reorganized Electric Home and Farm Authority, while financing of plumbing and remodeling is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Housing Administration.

Congratulations--
City of Hope
"More Power"
to You
and
"More Conveniences"
to Your
Rural Subscribers

Hempstead County
Lumber Company

Hope

Arkansas

Congratulations
To the City
of Hope and
to Hempstead
County on
Their Progress
and
Farsightedness

Hope Basket Co.

A New Day Dawns for Farm Women

Electricity in Home Means Housework No Longer Is Drudgery

"Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." The anonymous realist who coined that ditty doubtless was thinking of farm life here in America. The little rhyme has been familiar to everyone throughout the country for generations. In most of our rural areas it is just as true now as it was when Nancy Hanks killed bears in Kentucky, toiled water from a spring, stacked the fireplace, and brought up her grunting son, Abe Lincoln.

In cities and towns nowadays the housewife has many modern appliances ready to help her with the housework. The availability of electricity has done much to relieve household drudgery.

By helping to finance the construction of electric distribution lines in rural areas, the Rural Electrification Administration is trying to make available to the farm woman the same drudgery-eliminating devices and appliances with which the city woman is favored.

Without electricity, homemaking on the farm is a never-ending job. The farm woman is generally not only cook, laundress and housekeeper, but also keeper of the bees and the chickens and responsible for the treatment of dairy products as well. She usually is expected to provide her own table vegetables by scratching out a kitchen garden.

There is a great deal of talk about shortening the working hours of industrial workers. But our farm women can hardly visualize a 40-hour week. Statisticians have discovered that the average woman on the American farm works 64 to 77 hours a week, and gets no holiday even on Mother's Day.

Let's see just what electric service can do to make farm women's work less drudgery.

With electricity comes an electric pump, and running water in the house and in the farm buildings. That means no more Saturday night baths in the middle of the kitchen floor, no more carrying water in buckets and pails. It means the safety and convenience of

an inside bathroom. It means a ready supply of water for preparing food and for cooking, and for quickly cleaning up when the meal is over.

An electric stove means quick, uniform, clean heat for cooking, without appreciably raising the temperature in the kitchen. Even in the summer, big hearty meals for hungry husbands and sons and hired men can be cooked without making the kitchen uncomfortable. With automatic controls an electric stove will keep an absolutely even heat, almost eliminating baking failures. An entire meal can be cooked with little attention, leaving the cook free to do a little sewing, tend the hens, call on a neighbor, or do the ironing. Sunday morning the meal can be put into the oven and the controls set; when the family comes back from church the meal will all be cooked, tasty and piping hot.

Electric refrigerators have proved one of the most popular appliances on farms which have been electrified. The old spring house keeps food fairly cool, but it is not very efficient and it is always inconvenient. Cutting ice in the winter and storing it in an uncertain and impractical process in most sections of the country, and in rural areas ice is generally too expensive to purchase as needed. A modern home must have some provision for the safe care of food. Millions of dollars worth of food is wasted each year in American homes because of the lack of proper refrigeration. Particularly on a farm the electric refrigerator proves a real economy and a great time saver, and it enables the homemaker to plan a varied diet, properly balanced.

Laundrying on the farm is commonly a back-breaking task. Running water will eliminate much of the drudgery and electric laundry equipment still more of it. To start with, an electric water heater will provide gallons and gallons of steaming hot water, not only for laundry but for bathroom and kitchen as well. The woman who has an electric washing machine can start it buzzing along with breakfast on Monday morning, and be able to have clothes flying on the line almost as soon as the breakfast dishes are done.

An electric iron does away with the heavy, hot work of constantly changing sadirons and never having one the right temperature. An entire washing for an average family and all the ironing, too, can be done and out of the way in a single morning with appropriate equipment.

There are numerous other electric appliances which will lighten the farm

Refrigeration Is Guard for Health

Preservation of Food Is the Great Problem in All Climates

The electric refrigerator probably ranks next in importance to running water on the farm. Its greatest value lies in safeguarding the family's health, and in a material saving of food. It saves time, trouble, many steps, and money. It makes possible a wider variety in the family menu and is extremely economical in energy consumption.

In many areas where natural or manufactured ice is not available the old spring house has become an American institution. But, while such a storage place is helpful in keeping perishable foods for a short time, it is scarcely adequate to keep food safe in warm weather; and where winters are severe, it is useless during cold weather.

In the greater part of the United States the problem of preserving food without scientific refrigeration is equally difficult in all seasons. Whether a well, a spring house, or an ice house is used to serve the purpose, endless time is consumed in trips to and from the house carrying food or ice, and the results are often unsatisfactory.

In spite of our backwardness in electrifying rural areas, America leads the world in the manufacture and sale of mechanical refrigerators. Our manufacturers are large exporters. In 1934 they exported 101,368 domestic refrigerators valued at \$48,180,000, and 22,136 commercial refrigerators, valued at \$1,917,000. With more and more refrigerators coming into use in our cities, and with the rapidly growing movement to electrify our farms, domestic sales are increasing tremendously. The principles and necessity of good refrigeration are thoroughly understood and appreciated in this country. Lack of adequate refrigeration and ice is one of the American traveler's most constant criticisms of foreign countries.

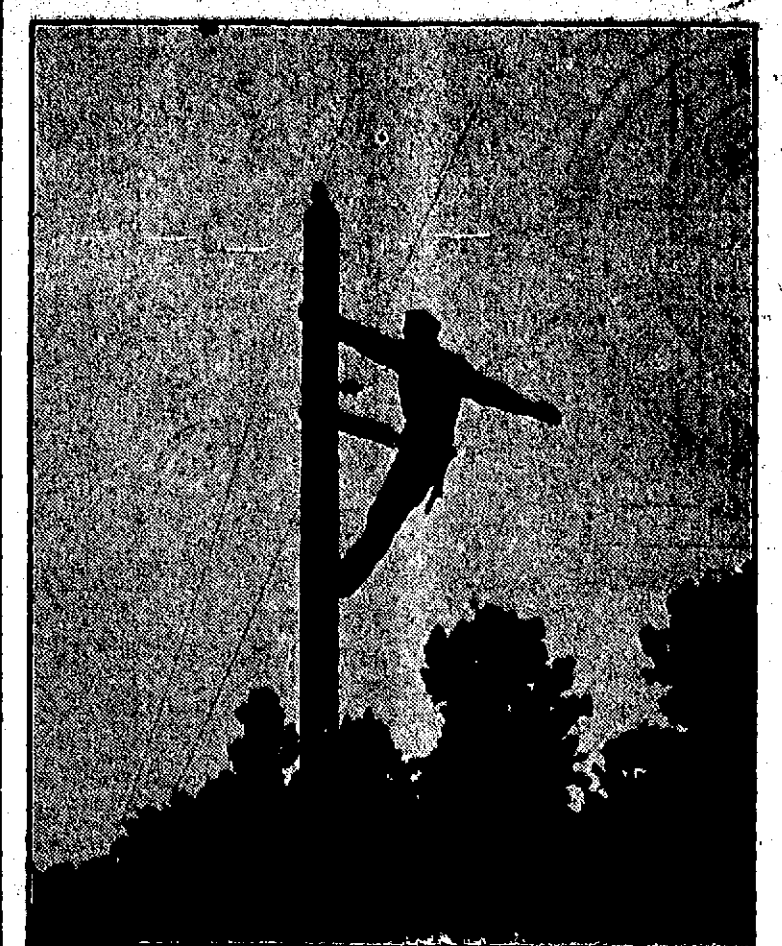
A century ago New England traders delivered sawdust-packed ice from the holds of their sailing vessels to astonished and delighted Bombay merchants. Today the arrival of the "ice-cream boats" from Seattle and San Francisco is cause for rejoicing to Americans and Chinese alike in the ports of Shanghai and Hongkong.

Since 1931, electric refrigerators sold in this country have held the lead in value of retail sales over other types of electrical appliances. The major-

woman's work, such as a vacuum cleaner, and an electric sewing machine.

The REA is speeding its action on project applications so that these great drudgery-saving appliances may quickly be available to many farm women who now must do without them.

"All's Ready" Linesman Waves



ALL READY NOW!—Like a railroad brakeman giving a sign for signals that his assembly is completed and is now ready to take electric line to farmers in historic Caroline and Hanover Counties, Virginia. During the past year and a half the Rural Electrification Administration in Washington has allotted a total of over \$50,000,000 for rural electric lines like this one. A large part of this total will finance distribution systems owned and operated by the farmers to be served. In addition, power companies are building thousands of miles of lines with private financing.

Present-day rural line construction is designed especially for rural use. Advantage is taken of every economy consistent with good engineering so that the lines may be built at the lowest possible cost, permitting farmers to use electric power abundantly at a price they can afford.

ity of sales, however, have necessarily been made to urban homes.

Farm customers should not make the mistake of selecting undersized refrigerators because of the comparatively high first cost. In cities, where food supplies may be purchased daily, the need for large boxes is not so great. In selecting for size the operating cost should be a minor factor since the energy consumption does not vary directly with the capacity of the box.

The lower Engineering Experiment Station concludes that refrigerators having approximately 1 to 1.5 cubic feet of storage space a person is a desirable size for farm household use, and that energy consumption does not depend greatly on the size.

A standard refrigerator of 6 or 7 cubic feet in capacity will consume about 50 kw a month when used by a family of 4 or 5.

Consumption of energy per cubic foot of box is slowly but steadily decreasing as manufacturers bring out more efficient household refrigerators. As farm families purchase new refrigerators they may expect to refrigerate more food for the same energy consumption than has formerly been possible. One manufacturer recently made the claim that the firm's 1937 models, through careful tests, use 50 per cent less electric current than earlier refrigerators.

Care in the use of the electric refrigerator will keep operating cost at minimum. Hot foods should be allowed to cool before placing them in the box. The doors should not be left open longer than necessary. Trouble such as was recently encountered by a family in a small southern town can be avoided. This family was extremely proud to be the possessors of the first electric refrigerator in the village. But, their joy was considerably dampened when they received the first month's bill. It was inordinately high. The box was found to be mechanically perfect. There was nothing wrong with the meter. Careful investigation by the local power company led to an interesting discovery. The colored cook was in the habit of leaving the refrigerator doors open for an hour or so at a time for the purpose of "air cooling" the kitchen. Her employers, loathe to lose a good cook, made a safe compromise and bought an electric fan ventilator for the kitchen. The electric bills for the succeeding months were satisfactorily low, and everyone was happy.

No known cement will mend an am-

ber pipe stem.

Blevins

Miss Thalia Nolan of Texarkana is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Nolan this week.

Miss Sue Fore of Prescott is spending this week with Mr. and Mrs. John Wade.

Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Beauchamp and son Houston of Texarkana were weekend guests of relatives in Blevins.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy L. Bonds and daughter Theresa Ann were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Walton Bonds.

Mrs. Jack Bonds is nursing in Julia Chester hospital in Hope.

Rev. M. D. Williams of Gurdon preached at Marlbrook Presbyterian church Sunday.

Howard Honea spent Thursday in Hope.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy W. Bonds and Dale Bonds visited Watt Bonds at Henderson State College in Arkadelphia Saturday.

Andrew J. White and son, Jack of Waldo were visiting relatives in Blevins Sunday.

Sid Mouser was a business visitor in Hope Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Carter and Mrs. Pearl Carter of Shreveport, La., were weekend guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chas E. Brooks.

Miss Geraldine Stone, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stone and J. W. Hardy, both of Blevins, were married Saturday night. They are making their home with Mr. and Mrs. Earl Stone at present.

Aubrey Stewart was attending to business in Prescott Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brooks were shopping in Prescott Thursday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Huskey and daughter Mary Ann and Mrs. H. H. Huskey were Thursday evening guests of Mr. and Mrs. Johnnie Wade.

Harry C. Bonds was a business visitor in Hope Friday.

Mrs. George W. Hunt, Miss Gladys Hunt and George W. Hunt Jr., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. Stewart.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom J. Stewart, Miss Charline Stewart and Dwight Stewart were shopping in Hope Monday.

If he still has his appendix and his tonsils, ten to one he's a doctor.

Customer—No, I simply couldn't wear this coat, either. It is much too tight, and too short.

Clerk—Pardon me, madam, but I have shown you all of our stock. That's your own coat you have on.

Wedding Notice Is Mother's Job

Here's Data That Should Always Be Given Local Society Editor

By JOAN DUNHAM
AP Feature Service Writer

Preparing announcements of engagements and weddings for the local newspapers is one of the duties that devolves on the girl's mother. She should get in touch with the society editor herself or make sure that some member of the family does.

Many newspapers will not accept wedding or engagement announcements unless they are in writing. But even if the information is to be given verbally it's a good idea to write it all down first and check it meticulously.

Watch the Names

Correct spelling of names and accuracy in all facts are vital.

Information required by most society editors is included in the following list. If the marriage is to follow soon after the engagement is announced, the editor may use all the information at once. If some time is to elapse between the two events, however, the editor may hold out some of the information for use at the time of the wedding.

Here are the main points:

Full name of the girl.
Full name of the man.

Name and address (street number, city and state) of parents of both.

Date, time and place of wedding.
Will there be a reception? Where?

Name and title of officiating clergyman and his church.

Where girl attended school, list of her clubs.

Business affiliation of girl—if she has one.

Where man attended school, list of his clubs.

Business affiliation of man.

Consider Your Ancestors

If either or both have interesting ancestral backgrounds—information about those. (Don't feel hurt if they are left out, however.)

Names of attendants: main or matron of honor, bridesmaids, flower girl, best man, ushers. Where each is from and, in the case of the flower girl, name and address of parents.

What the bride and each of women attendants will wear.

Where wedding trip will be.

Where couple will live.

If, for any reason, the bride's mother wants any of the information held until the day after the wedding she should make that plain to the society editor. Otherwise the latter is free to use her own judgment.

Pictures should only be sent if they are requested. If you want them returned, make that clear in a note to the editor.

Lawyer: "Don't you know that you should always give a woman driver half of the road?"

Witness: "I do, as soon as I find out which half she wants."

Road maps tell a man how to go—the wife tells where.

Congratulations to Hope and the Rural Communities

Big Fall Sale Is Now On

We have a wonderful selection of good re-conditioned used—

CHEVROLETS
FORDS
PLYMOUTH
DODGES

of various models and body types.

Come early and get your choice as our stock will not last long because of real values at reduced prices.

YOUNG Chevrolet Co.

Phone 140 Hope, Ark.

Congratulations

Be Sure — Insure

With

Roy Anderson & Company

Fire, Tornado and Accident Insurance

Buy Your Electrical Needs Here at a Saving.



ELECTRIC IRON
Complete with Cord
\$2.49

ELECTRIC SANDWICH TOASTER
Chrome Finish
\$1.39

DOUBLE SOCKETS
Bakelite—
10c

WAFFLE IRONS,
Chrome Finish
\$2.49



FOOD MIXER
Three Speeds—
\$5.98

IRON CORD
Five Foot Length
29c

BOUDOIR LAMPS
\$1.49 to \$5.89



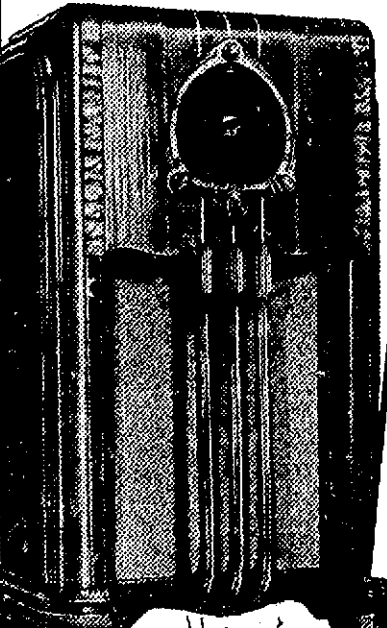
COX
DRUG



VOICE-MUSIC-HI-FIDELITY CONTROL

Converts Zenith into "five-radios-in-one." There are five "Correct-Reception" positions... one each for Voice... Hi-fidelity... Normal... Foreign... Bass. Assures natural and pleasing tone under all conditions. Must be heard to be fully appreciated.

USE GENUINE
ZENITH TUBES



ZENITH 6S254—American and Foreign Broadcasts, 10" Speaker, Triangular Dial, Spinner Tuning, Tell-Tale Controls, (540-18,400 K. C.), 40 inches high.

\$79.95



26 ARM CHAIR MODELS
TO CHOOSE FROM

"The World at Your Elbow"

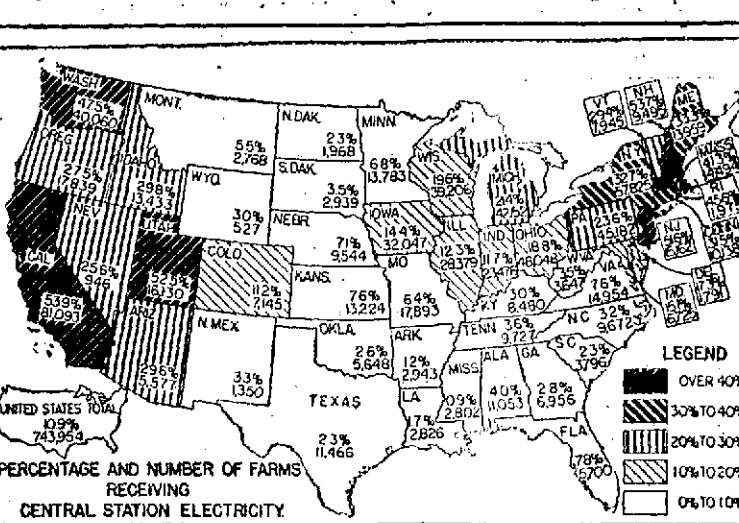
Low Down Payment—Easy Terms

JOHN P. COX DRUG CO.

Phone 84 We Give Eagle Stamps

AMERICA'S MOST COPIED RADIO... AGAIN A YEAR AHEAD

Rural Electrification in the United States-1935



Prepared by Rural Electrification Administration

TOO many American farms are behind the times. In the West, where electricity is used extensively for irrigation, and in thickly settled North Atlantic States, about one farm in three has electric service. In the South and throughout the Middle West rural electrification is very much rarer and in some States almost non-existent.

The Rural Electrification Administration believes that concerted action by farmers, private industry and the Government, using modern methods and modern practices, can change this condition radically. Line

costs are now much lower than they were even a year ago, contributions toward the cost of extensions have been reduced or eliminated entirely, rate schedules are simpler and in many cases lower, and Federal loans are available in every stage of electrifying a farm.

REA will lend money to build rural lines and to wire groups of farms; the Electric Home and Farm Authority helps to finance the purchase of appliances and equipment; and Federal Housing Administration's facilities are available for plumbing and remodeling.

Rural Electrification of the City of Hope

— has ushered in a new era of prosperity for the farmers of Hempstead County served by the City's Lines.

— has increased the value and salability of farm lands, will bring in new families and will add to our rural wealth of Hempstead County.

We heartily endorse such a rural electrification program and extend congratulations to The City of Hope and to Hempstead County on their vision.

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